

JUL 1 - 1958

Leatherneck

JULY 1958

MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES

30c

**Mechanical
Mule**

None
V.42.Nol
Jan '59 ★

**Ordnance
School**



guidebook for marines

A

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JULY, 1958

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THIS MONTH'S COVER

TSgt. Charles B. Tyler's colorful photograph of the "Mechanical Mule" shows only one of the new vehicle's many uses. The Mule's ability to take a 1000-pound payload over almost any terrain makes it a welcome addition to the infantry units it will help supply in the future.

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Edited by MSgt. Francis J. Kulluson

ID CARDS

Dear Sir:

Would you please give me your interpretation of paragraph 3014.6b (4) of PRAM? It has to do with the issuance of identification cards. Here is the issue at point: I maintain that a staff sergeant promoted to technical sergeant should be issued a new ID card with his new rank. My first sergeant says NO!

The Manual states: "Upon promotion to staff grades in the case of personnel on active duty and members of the Organized Reserves new identification cards will be issued."

Does this mean that upon initial appointment to staff grade, staff, technical, master, first sergeant or sergeant major, you are issued an ID card bearing the rank of your appointment and you keep this card until you reenlist or do you get a new card each time you are promoted? I maintain that you get a new card each time you are promoted.

TSgt. G. L. Saxton
District of Chicago
Recruiting Station, P.O. Bldg.
Peoria 2, Ill.

● According to the Records Branch, HQMC, your first sergeant is correct.—Ed.

EARLY ROTATION

Dear Sir:

I am a corporal stationed on Okinawa with the Third Marine Division. I am scheduled to be released September 22, 1958, after serving a three-year enlistment.

I am planning to enter college on the 15th of September. My first sergeant tells me the earliest I can be released is on the 5th of September.

My rotation date is in August and he tells me there is no chance for an early rotation. Is this information correct? If so, is there any possible way to get an

earlier rotation so I can start getting ready for school?

Cpl. Henry J. Skopp
2d Bn., Third Marines
Third Marine Division
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● Enlisted Coordinator Section, HQMC, had this to say about your case:

"In reply to the query on early rotation for the purpose of entering college, Marine Corps Order 1910.4B contains instructions and information thereon.

"Cpl. Skopp should be due for rotation during August, 1958."—Ed.

WANTED: DOCUMENTS

The U. S. Navy Department has announced plans to collect and publish the much scattered documents relating to the naval and maritime history of the American Revolution. Mr. William Bell Clark will edit the work. The Navy Department states that a major contribution to the success of the project can be made by anyone possessing or knowing of unpublished letters, diaries, reports, ships' logs, and other naval documents for the years 1775-1785, and who will make such material or information available to the Director of Naval History, Navy Department, Washington 25, D.C. Material submitted will be on a loan basis and will, of course, be returned.

MEDICAL CARE FOR RETIRED

Dear Sir:

On several occasions I have received many inquiries from men who have completed 19½ years active service, but less than 20, concerning the benefits upon transfer to the FMCR.

The big question is medical care. It seems that some received word that certain medical care benefits and other benefits were lost if a man did not complete a full 20 years of active service. There seems to be a difference

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5)



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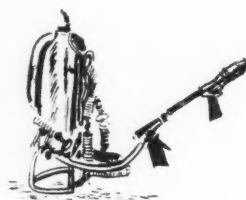
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CORPS

Quiz



- With an open field of fire the range of the flame-thrower, using thickened fuel, is _____.
 - 20 yards
 - 30 yards
 - 40 yards
- Using liquid fuel, the range is _____.
 - 20 yards
 - 30 yards
 - 40 yards
- Each ignition cylinder has _____ charges good for eight to 12 seconds per charge.
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
- The fuel tanks will be empty after _____ seconds of continuous discharge.
 - 8 to 9
 - 10 to 12
 - 14 to 16
- Thickened fuel is used to the best advantage against _____.
 - pill boxes
 - tanks
 - attacking troops
- When using liquid fuel, it is sometimes better to _____ before igniting the fuel.
 - dig in
 - soak the target
 - clear the area
- The bottom of the tanks should be lower than the top when firing, otherwise, _____.
 - too much fuel will be expended
 - only part of the fuel may be blown from the tanks
 - the overflow will get the gunner wet
- The pressure-tank valve should be opened _____.
 - just before firing
 - out of the enemy's hearing because of the hissing
 - at least 10 minutes before firing
- Liquid fuel should be fired _____.
 - into the wind to give greater dispersion
 - only if thickened fuel is not available
 - when a heavy wind is not blowing toward the gunner
- The pressure tank valve must be _____.
 - opened two turns before firing
 - opened all the way
 - opened by someone else

'See answers on page 65. Score 10 points for each correct answer; 10 to 30 Fair; 40 to 60 Good; 70 to 80 Excellent; 90 to 100 Outstanding.

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 3]

among the personnel of the Medical Department as to the answer.

Are there any regulations covering benefits for persons in this category upon transfer to the FMCR?

Sgt. Maj. F. A. Heinzl
Schools Sergeant Major
Marine Corps Supply Schools
Camp Lejeune, N. C.

● They are entitled to all benefits, including medical care. This information can be found in the Handbook For Retired Marines, Paragraph 2007, pages 2-13, NAVMC 1163-DN.—Ed.

UNKNOWN SOLDIER DETAIL

Dear Sir:

Why is the Army the only branch that guards the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier?

Doesn't the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier represent all the men who gave their lives for their country in World War I?

I believe that all services should have the honor of guarding this Tomb since no one really knows if he was a

member of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps.

Pfc Thomas F. Costyn

Hq. Co., Hq. Bn.

Second Marine Division, FMF

Camp Lejeune, N. C.

● Historical Section, HQMC, commented as follows:

"For four years after the interment of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington, in November, 1921, there was no guard assigned to the mausoleum.

"In November, 1925, a daytime civilian guard was established for the tomb as part of his duties in overseeing the ceremonial amphitheatre in the cemetery. A military guard was first established over the tomb in March, 1926, but only during hours in which the cemetery was open to the public. Not until July, 1937, was the 24-hour guard set up in its present form.

"The assignment of the Army of the responsibility for maintaining the guard was, and is, in no way a slight to the other services or an attempt to identify the Unknown Soldier as a 'soldier' in the strict sense of the word.

"The rationale behind the Army's guarding of the tomb is simply that the cemetery, being under the supervision of the Quartermaster General of the Army, is, in effect, an Army installation.

"The selection of the 3d Infantry as the unit from which the guards are drawn stems from the fact that it is quartered nearby at Fort Myer."—Ed.

FRENCH CUFFS

Dear Sir:

A question has come up in our office concerning the new shirts with French cuffs. The question is this: During the period in which the uniform of the day is Summer Service "A", is the French cuff authorized for wear, and if so, will gold collar emblems be worn to match the other accessories or will the dark collar emblems be worn?


TSgt. Fred M. Lewis
Hq. Bn. Hq. Co. First Marine Division
Camp Pendleton, Calif.

● Permanent Marine Corps Uniform Board said:

"Marine Corps Order 1020.24, states in part, that the French cuff shirt may be worn at the option of the individual as part of the service uniform for leave and liberty; however, the wearing of the French cuff shirt as part of the uniform for duty formations, parades and ceremonial occasions is at the discretion of the commanding officer. Gold insignia, branch of service is not authorized."—Ed.

TURN PAGE

JOHNNY LOGAN




● "On a smash between third and short, I spring to my right, reach across my body to backhand the ball and stop on my right foot. Using the right foot as a pivot, I spin and fire the ball three-quarters overhand to first base."

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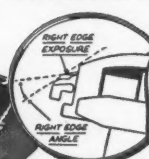
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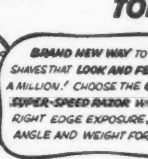
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SOUND OFF (cont.)

AMERICAN THEATRE MEDAL

Dear Sir:

What are the requirements for obtaining the American Theatre Medal?

Jack R. Cobb
1808 Maplewood St.
Cedar Falls, Iowa

● Decorations & Medals Branch, HQMC, said:

"The American Campaign Medal is awarded to personnel who served on active duty within the continental limits of the United States for an aggregate period of one year between 7 December, 1941, to 2 March, 1946."—Ed.

TWO MEDALS OF HONOR

Dear Sir:

It has long been our consensus that only two men have twice received America's highest military award, the Medal of Honor. These two men were General Smedley Butler and Sergeant Major Dan Daly.

However, we have in our possession an obituary datelined November 22, 1957, printed by the Chicago office of

the Associated Press. This clipping states that another Marine named John J. Kelly was also accorded this honor for his exploits in World War I while serving with the 78th Co., Sixth Marines.

In addition to his American medals, Sgt. Kelly received 23 foreign decorations for bravery.

The two questions we would like answered are: Was Sgt. J. J. Kelly awarded two Medals of Honor? Where does he place on the list of America's most decorated enlisted men?

TSgt. George E. Walker
Hq. & Hq. Squadron-Aerology
MCAAS, Beaufort, S. C.

● Your queries were researched by the Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, and they gave us these comments:

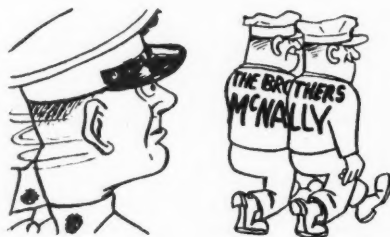
"Only two members of the Marine Corps have been awarded two Navy Medals of Honor for separate acts of gallantry—Major General Smedley D. Butler, USMC (deceased) and Sergeant Major Daniel Daly, USMC (deceased). These men received two separate medals. Their awards were made prior to the adoption of a distinctive device, namely, the Gold Star, which is now issued in lieu of a second Navy award. The Navy and Army have several mem-

bers who were awarded two Medals of Honor for separate acts of service.

"During World War I units of the Marine Corps which served in France were attached to the U. S. Army and in five instances the Medal of Honor was awarded to individuals by both the Department of the Navy and the Department of the Army for the same act of service.

"The late Sergeant John J. Kelly, USMC, is among this group of those receiving the two medals. The regulations of all branches of the Military Service now prohibit the issuance of more than one decoration for the same act of service.

"This Headquarters is unable to determine just what place Sgt. Kelly would hold on a list of America's most highly decorated men. It is not possible to compile such a list because there are numerous highly decorated military personnel with the same number of awards but in different degrees."—Ed.



BROTHERS SERVING TOGETHER

Dear Sir:

I am stationed at 29 Palms, Calif., and was wondering if there is any chance of getting a transfer to the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif., so that I can serve with my brother.

I couldn't find any special person to write to, so I thought you could give me an answer on whether or not they will station brothers together.

Pfc Charles R. McNally
Maintenance Co. Detachment
29 Palms, Calif.

● Enlisted Coordinator Section, Detail Branch, HQMC, told us that it is the policy to station brothers together whenever military requirements permit.

You may submit a request for transfer to another duty station, through your commanding officer, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 7016, Marine Corps Manual.—Ed.

PROMOTION QUESTION

Dear Sir:

I have a little problem which I certainly would like verified or looked



Leatherneck Magazine

into. I've passed my GMST and TT tests for staff sergeant.

I know there is an order out regarding Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve time in service for promotion purposes.

The Marine Corps is part of the Naval Establishment, so why doesn't Navy time count toward the composite score in the promotional system?

Sgt. William A. Fogarty
"D" Co., 1st Bn., Fourth Marines
1st Marine Brigade
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● **Enlisted Section, Promotion Branch, HQMC, replied as follows:**

"There is a policy that Marine Corps service only be used in computing composite scores. This policy is related to the fact that Marines are competing for promotion based on their qualifications as Marines.

"The fact that a Marine has prior service in the Navy does not place him in a different category from a Marine with service in the Army, Air Force or Coast Guard. Marine promotions are based on what you have done as a Marine."—Ed.



"HARD-BOILED SMITH"

Dear Sir:

Would you please corroborate this statement? I'm in a club as the only World War I Marine and some of the old-timers complain about the Marine MPs in Paris at the time.

I claimed they were under the command of "Hard-Boiled Smith," an Army officer, and were carrying out his orders. They claim he was a Marine and I say no, because I had been in Paris several times on leave and as a casualty from Belleau Wood.

Harold E. Dewar
Box 627

Formerly 80th Co., Sixth Regt., AEF
Lewiston, Maine

● We asked Historical Branch, G-3, HQMC, to check and they said:

"So far as we have been able to determine there was no Marine officer named Smith connected with the military police in Paris during World War I."—Ed.

TURN PAGE

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TIME TO RETIRE

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John Fay,
 1504 S. E. Ankeny Street,
 Portland, Oregon.

SOUND OFF (cont.)

DISABILITY RETIREMENT

Dear Sir:

I have heard from a retired master sergeant to the effect that a man who had transferred to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve upon completion of 19½ years service would be severed from the Marine Corps with severance pay if he were recalled to active duty and failed to pass the physical examination.

It was also stated that anyone who transferred after 20 years, would have no worry on that score. What is the "straight scoop," please?

MSgt. Scott G. McIntyre
 18 Burbank Ave.

Redwood City, Calif.

● Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, says:

"Master Sergeant McIntyre is confusing the laws governing disability retirement with transfers to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve and retirements therefrom.

"Assuming a member of the FMCR was ordered to active duty and was found physically unqualified for such duty, he would resume his status in the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve or be placed upon the Retired Duty List by reason of physical disability.

"As a member of the FMCR, MSgt. McIntyre is subject to quadrennial physical examinations to determine his physical qualification for retention in the FMCR."—Ed.

CIVIL SERVICE OPENINGS

Dear Sir:

I will be released from active duty this year and would like to get a Civil Service job.

When I apply for a Civil Service job, will my time in the Marine Corps count at that job? Also, I'd like to know what chances I have of getting an overseas job as a plumber with Civil Service?

Pfc Richard W. Jahnke
 "C" Co., 3d Shore Party
 Third Marine Division, FMF
 c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● According to the Benefits Section, Personal Affairs Branch, HQMC, an ex-serviceman may have his military service time credited toward Civil Service retirement.

For information concerning Civil Service jobs, you should write to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C. When you apply for a job outside the country, list the overseas areas where you would like to work.

Civil Service job openings are also posted in all first and second class post offices.—Ed.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 12)



Behind the Lines...



DURING THE year 1957, 33,242 Marines received individual combat training at Camp Lejeune. There, under the watchful eyes of hardened veterans of World War II and Korea, they developed into confident, self-reliant, self-disciplined, effective fighting men. The tremendous responsibility for this vital program lies on the shoulders of the First Infantry Training Regiment. Master Sergeant Allen G. Mainard, *Leatherneck* staff writer, and Sergeant Bernard A. Marvin, *Leatherneck* staff photographer, visited the regiment for the full coverage appearing on pages 52 to 57.

Today's combat operation depends as much upon the men who maintain and repair ordnance equipment as it does on the men who use the weapons. Since 1942, the Ordnance School, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., has provided trained ordnance technicians for the Corps. The school is divided into six academic sections with the dual mission of training selected students in the field of ordnance repair and the maintenance of the ordnance assigned to the Marine Corps Schools and nearby Marine Corps installations. The latter mission is not a small job. MCS, Quantico, has an assortment of ordnance ranging from the .22 caliber pistol to the 155-mm. self-propelled gun. But the newest—and vastly important—academic section of the school is the recently activated Missile Launcher Section which teaches the Terrier Missile Launcher System Repair Course. Master Sergeant Paul C. Curtis, *Leatherneck* staff writer, describes the school's many phases in his article on pages 42 to 47. Photos are by Sgt. Marvin.

When we assigned MSgt. Mainard to do the *Sky Diver* story last May,

we thought that would end his parachuting fever. But the bug bit so deep that he secured permission from the CMC to participate in off-duty sport parachuting. In May, he talked Captain Joe Taylor, CO of the 2d Amphibious Recon Company at Camp Lejeune, into letting some of his jumpers participate in the Delaware Cup Competition at Wilmington, Del. The Mainard "coached" team finished in fifth place.

Mainard's own jumping was curtailed for several months due to a broken leg suffered while skiing last Winter. But as soon as he healed sufficiently, he went to Vancouver, British Columbia, for the joint Canadian-American team tryouts. The jumpers will go to Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, in August.

For these many years, we've heard tell of the big trout lying deep in the lakes of Canada. We discovered recently that our old hook-line-and-sinker crony, Fred Stolley, had made several pleasurable excursions north, to where the water is crystal clear and the fish are so big you drag your bait at the end of wire wash-line. We asked Fred to give us a complete rundown on routes, rates and baits. His article, perpetrated to whet the imagination of even bent-pin apprentices, is on pages 72 to 75.

Karl A. Simon
MANAGING EDITOR

SCIENTOLOGISTS

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by GORDON FESS



... will find his name on the guard roster tomorrow?

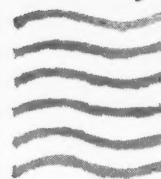


... drives the new convertible?



... is going to be the first Space Marine?

Leatherneck Magazine



**MAIL
CALL**

Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.

To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.

Sgt. William A. Fielder, USMC, 90th Infantry Co., USMCR, N&MCRTC, Wichita Falls, Tex., to hear from anyone who was in recruit Plt. #186, MCRD, San Diego, Calif., in 1953.

* * *

Mr. Franklin Rosemont, 1412 S. 16th Ave., Maywood, Ill., to hear from Capt. James R. JOHNSON.

* * *

Former Marine Stanley Blodgett, 65 Spaulding St., Lowell, Mass., to hear from Fred BENNETT, who was last known to be serving with the Third Marine Division in Japan.

* * *

Former Marine Frank F. Bunja, 11 Skidmore St., Towson, Md., to hear from anyone who served with him in the Third Marine Division from June, 1942, to June, 1945.

* * *

Pfc Lester S. Blaylock, Marine Corps Educational Center, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., to hear from Cpl. Richard BYESS, who served with him in "C" Co., 3d SP Bn., in Japan and on Okinawa.

* * *

Sgt. Eugene C. McIntyre, OppComm-ScholCo., CommElecScholBn., MCRD, San Diego, Calif., to hear from Wiley F. ALTMAN.

* * *

Chief of Police LeRoy Dutton, Palmyra, Wis., to hear from the following named buddies who served with him at Saipan: Al Fletcher, Hank Madison, Gunnie Walker, Tindell, Havens, Boerguard and Lt. Wilson.

* * *

Mrs. D. Marshall, 2723 West Sixth St., Brooklyn 24, N.Y., to hear from Sgt. D. P. LEONARD, whose last known address was I Co., Third Marines.

Cpl. Louie Pingarron, 412 N. Concord St., East Los Angeles 63, Calif., to hear from **Sgt. Louis PULLANO** and **Pfc John T. HINKLEY**, who served with him at North Camp Fuji.

* * *

Val McDonald, 262 N. Mayfair, Daly City Calif., to hear from **Clifford WARD**, whose last known address was San Diego, Calif.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Morrill, 24 Allen St., Newburyport, Mass., to hear from **MSgt. George CORREIRA**, whose last known address was Newport, R.I., or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

* * *

Ted Goldberg, 4830 N. Hamlin, Chicago, Ill., to hear from **Pfc VIC FICKER**, whose last known address was Okinawa.

* * *

TSgt. R. T. Rountree, MCRS, P.O. Bldg., Clarksburg, W. Va., to hear from anyone who served with him in Baker Co., 1st Bn., Eighth Marines, especially 1st Lt. **John B. MURDOCK**, then CO.

* * *

Mrs. Albert Tustin, 752 S. Sixth St., Phila. 47, Pa., to hear from **TSgt. M. L. BERBEROVICH**, who served with her husband in Hawaii.

Mrs. Ruth Hanke, 2074 N. Gimon Circle, Mobile, Ala., to hear from anyone knowing the address of **Joseph TOMANESKI**, who was stationed at Albany, Ga., in 1954.

* * *

Bernard J. Grimshaw, Navy 3002, Box 68, FPO, San Francisco, Calif., who served in the Marine Corps from 1929 to 1937 under the name of William J. Shaw, to hear from Marines who served with him.

* * *

Former Marine George J. Greenup, 526 Oak St., Carthage, Mo., to hear from **MSgt. Fabian GUITERRAS**, who served with him in Japan.

* * *

Sgt. Elmer Stiltner, American Embassy, Moscow, Russia, c/o Dept. of State, Wash. 25, D. C., to hear from **Sgt. WHITE**, **Pfc ARCHER**, **Pfc WRAGE** and **Cpl. J. BARNETT**, who were drill instructors of Plat. 467, 6th Rec. Trng. Bn., Parris Island, and **Pfc R. M. ANDERSON**, who served at Camp Pendleton from September, 1954, to August, 1955.

* * *

Miss Jean Cirrito, 627 S. Normandie, Apt. 108, Los Angeles 5, Calif., to hear from former Marine **Sgt. Vincent CAPO**, whose last known address was Hollywood, Calif.

END

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All right wise guys, where did you hide the Ontos?

Leatherneck Magazine

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 8]

FIVE MARINE BROTHERS

Dear Sir:

Seeing a picture in the May issue, page 69, *We*—The Marines column of Mrs. M. Maul being congratulated for having three sons and a daughter in the Marines prompted me to write this letter.

I know how proud she must be because I am proud of my contribution to the Marine Corps. All five of my sons were Marines and one still is.

Our first two, Tom, Jr., and Dick, were in World War II. The eldest was a first lieutenant and pilot and the second was a technical sergeant and aerial navigator.

At the outbreak of the Korean conflict, Tom, Jr. was called back in aviation with the rank of captain. While taking his refresher course at Cherry Point, N.C., he was killed on November 3, 1952.

Our third and fourth sons, Jim and John, belonged to the Reserve Unit in Charlottesville, Va. They were called up at once when the Korean conflict broke out and served until it ended. One attained the rank of sergeant and the other corporal.

Last September our youngest son, Stephen, joined the Marine Corps and at the present time is stationed at Camp Lejeune, N.C.

All but Tom, Jr., the pilot, went through Parris Island. So you see, the Marine Corps figures very largely in our family.

Mrs. T. D. Grinnell
R.F.D. #2

Charlottesville, Va.

● Thank you for writing us, Mrs. Grinnell. We're mighty proud of your family too.—Ed.



SIDEARMS IN CHURCH

Dear Sir:

Your comments on the letter "Color Ceremony" in *Sound Off*, October, 1957, were very interesting.

It is customary in the British Army to wear sidearms on church parade. An interesting exception to this rule is the custom of the Cameronians (The Scottish Rifles) of taking their rifles into church and posting an armed guard outside.

This can be traced to the origin of the regiment which was raised in the early 18th century from followers of Richard Cameron. During this period

of religious persecution many Scottish Presbyterians who refused to accept the English prayer book held church services in the hills and posted sentries to warn of the approach of search parties of cavalry.

The Cameronians, incidentally, like other original rifle regiments, march to attention at the trail. This includes the King's Royal Rifle Corps, originally the Royal Americans, and raised in 1755 as skirmishers in the Indian Wars.

Richard A. Lander
16 Aikman Place
Calderwood
East Kilbride

Lanarkshire, Scotland

ENLISTMENT RANK CORRECT

Dear Sir:

In answer to Pfc Wayne H. Holmquist's *Sound Off* article in the May issue concerning National Guard time, I am inclined to disagree with your answer.

Para 5470.2s, MCM, states that: "If applicant had no active duty, but had performed at least one period of 15 days active duty for training and had served at least one year in a Reserve Component or the National Guard, appoint to grade of Private First Class, provided he held a grade equivalent to Private First Class or higher at time of discharge. Date of rank shall be date of enlistment."

Para 5470.2d further adds: "If applicant had no prior active duty or active duty for training, appoint to the grade of private."

It is my contention that Pfc Holm-



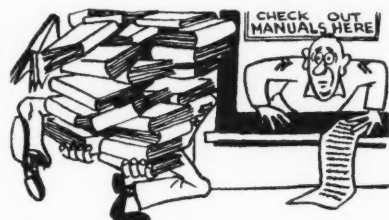
Leatherneck Magazine

quist could have been placed in one of the above categories.

SSgt. William F. Gardner
DPI, Marine Corps Air Station
Cherry Point, N. C.

● The answer we printed is correct. If you will note, Para 5470, MCM, is entitled, "Appointment Upon Enlistment and Reenlistment in the Marine Corps Reserve."

Holmquist enlisted in the Regular Marine Corps, so the regulations in the above paragraph do not apply in his case.—Ed.



STUDYING FOR TESTS

Dear Sir:

Is there any way that a Marine can find out what references to study in preparation for forthcoming technical tests?

Previously I failed my technical test for E-7 in MOS 0721 because I had been working out of my field for about four years.

Now that I have returned to my field I find that the equipment I was previously on is no longer in use. I was tested in June, 1957. The test was mainly on the M-33 fire control system. This system has not been in use since August, 1956.

TSgt. William R. Cowart
Hq. Btry., AAA Group, FMF, MCB
29 Palms, Calif.

● Enlisted Section, Promotion Branch, HQMC, gave us this advice:

"Headquarters, Marine Corps, does not maintain for publication purposes a bibliography of study references for the various tests.

"The question of what should be studied is one the Marine and his commanding officer must resolve. In order to do this, the qualification requirements of his promotional channel as contained in the MOS Manual should be carefully reviewed and weighed against the knowledge the Marine possesses in his field. He may then devote his energies to studying in the appropriate areas.

"In addition, a free price listing of technical and field manuals may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. The manuals listed therein may then be obtained for a nominal fee."—Ed.

TURN PAGE

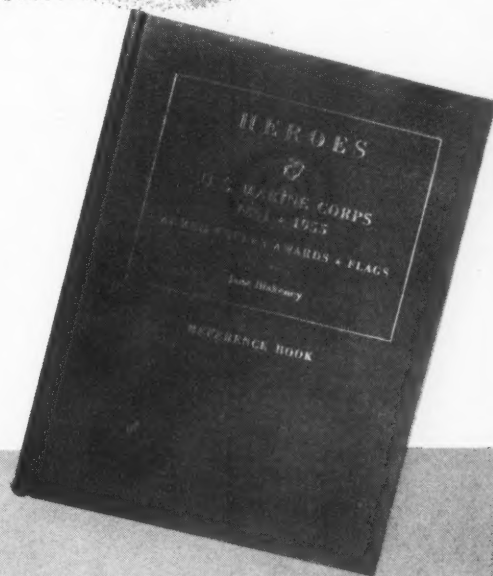
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RESTORE OLD RANK

Dear Sir:

The problem which may develop into an injustice to myself and other retired Marines, who may find themselves in like circumstances, is this.

In December, 1945, when I requested transfer to inactive duty in the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, it was my understanding and, if my memory serves me right, there had been an opin-

ion published in a circular letter from the Commandant, that transfer to the FMCR was with the assurance that the rank held would be continued in retirement.

Immediately preceding my request for transfer to the FMCR, I held the rank and satisfactorily performed the duties of a sergeant major during a major World War for more than three years.

As you may recall, the ranks of first sergeant and sergeant major were abolished by CMC Letter of Instruction No. 1361 in January, 1947. This resulted, of course, in changing my warrant from sergeant major to master sergeant.

During the time that these ranks remained abolished, there was, of course, no injustice. However, now that these ranks have been restored, it seems only fair that, in retirement, I be restored to my former rank of sergeant major.

As you know, it is the law that all commissioned officers placed on the retired list in lower than their highest rank held during war-time service must be immediately advanced to such higher rank, if they had satisfactorily executed

their duties in such higher rank.

Of course, I am aware that there may be no such law protecting the rights of enlisted men, but it was my impression that this policy was followed in the Marine Corps.

As to satisfactory performance of duty, my record will show that my average markings for my entire 22 years and 23 days of active duty in the Regular Marine Corps were slightly above 4.9 and no record of offenses was ever entered in any of my record books. It might, also, be added that all markings on my discharges have been consistently "Excellent" with no marks lower than that.

If it is possible, I would sincerely appreciate your ascertaining whether it would be possible for me to be restored to my former rank of sergeant major?

MSgt. Louis H. Whitehouse (Ret'd)
834 Hunter Ave.

Olathe, Kans.

● Promotions Branch, HQMC, had this to say:

"With the adoption of the Military Occupational Specialization (MOS) system, the Marine Corps discontinued the use of its traditional rank titles. For example, sergeants major, first sergeants, master gunnery sergeants and quartermaster sergeants were all redesignated 'master sergeant'. This change automatically affected not only personnel of the Regular and Reserve Establishment but also those in the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve and on the Retired List.

"Your correct designation as a retired Marine of the enlisted seventh pay grade is, therefore, 'master sergeant'.

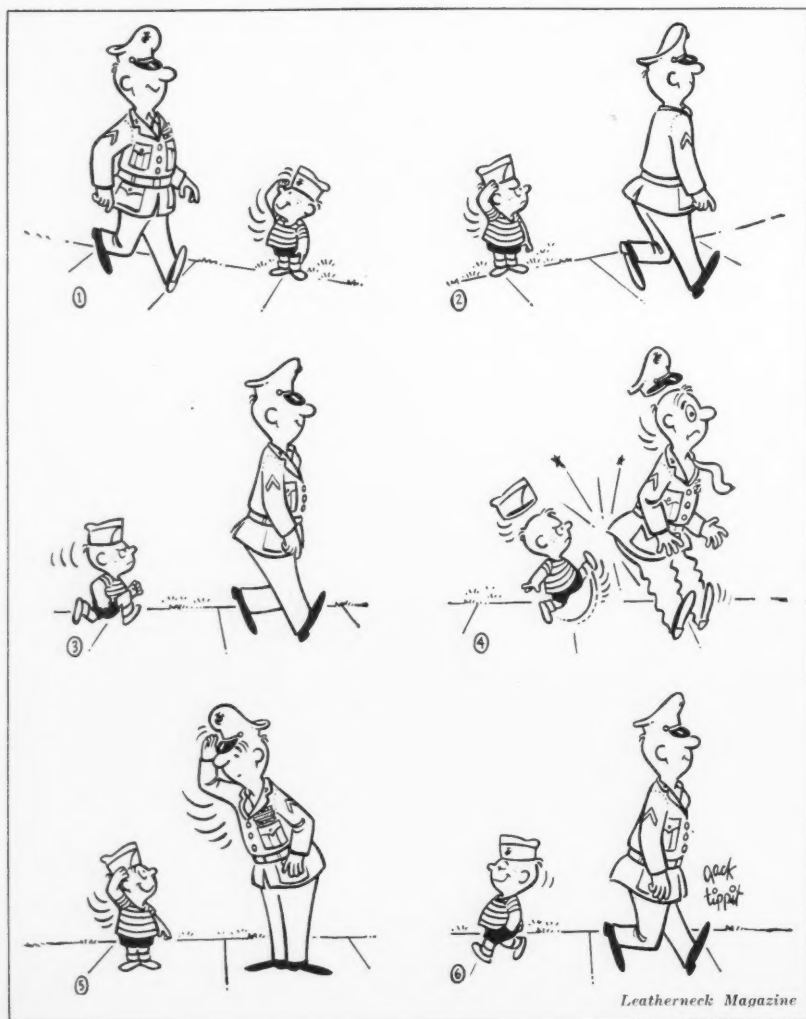
"The current first sergeant/sergeant major program is for Marines on active duty. The present program has no relationship to the previous sergeant major grade except in the title only.

"Further, the present first sergeants and sergeants major are appointed by selection board action only. Those previous sergeants major still on active duty, are given no special consideration and are appointed first sergeant or sergeant major only by selection based on their entire record. The purpose of this program is to increase the prestige of the Marine noncommissioned officer by recognizing those noncommissioned officers whose leadership and performance of duty has been exemplary.

"It is not at this time open to members of the Reserve Establishment or to personnel in the Fleet Reserve or on the Retired List. There is no way in which the Commandant of the Marine Corps can reappoint retired Marines or Marines in the Fleet Reserve to the ranks of first sergeant and/or sergeant major."

—Ed.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 65)



the old gunny says...

"THERE ARE certain fundamental facts of the battlefield that aren't about to be changed by new weapons, new organization or theories. These facts and combat principles will apply if we ever fight an atomic war—and they will apply as much as ever in the small war, limited war, or conventional war. You call it.

"We've heard so much talk lately about theory and concepts of how we're going to fight future battles, I'm afraid we're neglecting some of the time-proved characteristics of ground combat and the nature of men under fire. It looks to me that, as each day goes by, there's less likelihood of us getting tangled up in the 'mutual suicide,' all-out atomic war—but there continues to be the possibility of us Yanks having to take a firm stand on some far-off beach, hill or rice paddy and squeeze off a few rounds at some jokers who are trying to push us around. If that time comes we had better remember the battlefield facts we learned in combat and forget some of these kiloton dreams we've been talking so much about.

"Large-scale fire power may kill a lot of men—if the target can be found, pinned down and hit—but super weapons can't replace men on the battlefield. Battles are won by men on the ground who can move across all types of terrain and come to personal grips with the enemy. This is the vital role of the foot soldiers, the small units and individuals with weapons in their hands who can dig the enemy out of his holes and occupy the ground.

"The alertness of a battle formation—dispersed, linear, separated, mobile, or the conventional 'two up and one back'—eventually depends upon 'the ground-pounding infantryman. The foot soldier is the guy who stands watch and guards the formation by day or night, in fog, rain or snow.

"Even our new, heavy fire power weapons, which are so important in their support of the infantry attack or defense, depend upon the foot soldier for cover. All fire-producing units have to be protected by infantry units. Fortunately, in our new FMF organization, the Corps has not reduced the number

of our infantry battalions—and we have added to our rifle company strength. This reflects the wisdom of our combat experienced leaders.

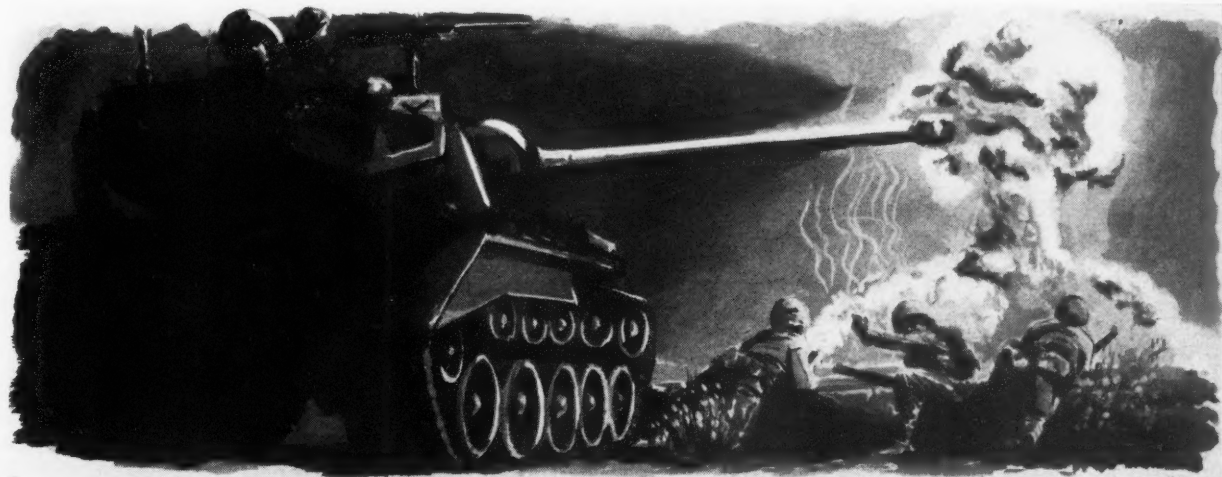
"In tank-infantry and armored combat we have to remember certain fundamentals that apply in any type of war. Infantry always has to fight with or for the tanks. The rifle units protect the tanks from the direct and close range fire of enemy anti-tank weapons. The infantry also seizes ground that is essential to cover the maneuvers of tanks. They attack objectives which are unsuitable for tanks and they hold ground—something which armor can't do.

"As one experienced general once said, 'A heavy tank still in action dominates the battlefield on that spot where it stands. If we have a lot of tanks . . . we control a bigger area. . . ' Tanks are still a factor which we can't ignore in modern battles. Whether a tank can be carried in an airplane has nothing to do with the battlefield facts.

"Some theorists try to ignore the importance of tanks today, but the correct handling and employment of armored units and anti-tank elements has to remain uppermost in our tactical thinking. Here again, the Corps is maintaining a sizeable formation of medium tanks and we are beefing up our anti-tank strength.

"It looks like an atomic war or a limited bush league war will still make the same demands on the basic infantry formations of platoons, companies and battalions. We have to be careful that theoretical conceptions of future battles don't lead us to reorganizations or tactics that ignore the combat lessons of the past or the nature of men in battle. It seems to me like the Marine Corps' current organization for ground combat is a sound design for just about any type hassle we might be called upon to join."

END





MECHANICAL

by MSgt. Robert E. Johnson

Photos by

TSgt. Charles B. Tyler

A NEW vehicle, specifically designed to lighten the load of the infantryman, has been delivered in quantity to the First Ma-

rine Division at Camp Pendleton. For the past five years, research and development have been conducted on this Mechanical Mule at a cost of less than one million dollars. The Mule is the first of what may be a new family of light tactical vehicles for military use in this growing air age.

Since delivery, early this year, the Mules have been given full temperature, altitude and climatic condition tests.

At the Cold Weather Training Center,

Bridgeport, Calif., in the High Sierra Mountains, they were jockeyed around in the snow in temperatures from zero to 18 below at elevations topping the 9000-foot mark. Only the carburetors needed adjustment for performance at the elevation and low temperatures.

Since their arrival, the Mules have been used sparingly in field maneuvers. Driving and maintenance have been emphasized in training to acquaint
(Text continued on page 18)



MULE

Cpl. Edward M. Tallman, 3d Bn., Fifth Marines, found the vehicle easy to handle on all terrain



MSgt. R. A. Haenel, Lt. Col. F. C. Clagett and 1st Lt. H. E. Ultsch devised operating procedures

**Combat loads for the rifleman will
be lightened by the "Mule"**

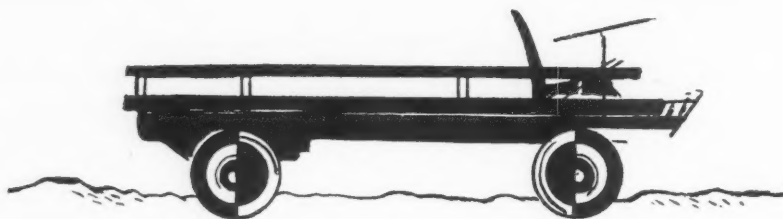




Isolated units which would normally eat cold chow will have hot rations brought to them by the Mule



In the past, four casualties required 16 stretcher bearers. One Mule and one man can do the job



MECHANICAL MULE (cont.)

"mule skimmers" and "mechs" with capabilities and uses.

The Mechanical Mule today serves as an excellent cargo carrier for munitions, parts, armament and food, providing up-front support for combat troops. Its characteristics make it readily adaptable to any supply operation. Its go-anywhere ability enables the Mule to move directly into frontline areas and assist in quick evacuation of the wounded. It is also designed to mount a 106-mm. recoilless rifle, enabling it to be employed in support of an anti-tank mission in the field. Not only does the Mechanical Mule provide maximum maneuverability and effectiveness as a "gun carrier" and "pack animal," but it has the additional advantage of a low silhouette.

The Mule provides a new concept in the support of frontline troops. It can carry 1000 pounds (more than its own weight) over the roughest terrain and up 60 percent grades. The Mechanical Mule was developed especially for the Marine Corps and the Army. Today, units are being delivered to both mili-



A Fifth Marines' recoilless rifle squad found the Mule perfect for transporting their weapon. It does not have to be dismounted to fire

tary organizations.

The Mule is a product of Willys Motors Inc. Its official name is Carrier, Light Weapons Infantry, 1/4 ton, 4x4, M274. The important features incorporated in this vehicle are the air-cooled engine, four-wheel drive, four-wheel steering, low silhouette, three position steering and a high payload to weight ratio.

It is powered by a Willys four-cylinder air-cooled, 17 horsepower engine which is mounted under the platform at the rear. An operator can maneuver the vehicle from the driver's seat, by walking alongside or crawling on the ground while the "mobile platform" is in reverse.

The Mechanical Mule has essentially the same ruggedness and versatility as the "proved" jeep. Made largely of light metals, the Mule can ford streams up to 18 inches in depth and turn in a 10-foot radius—equal to its own length. It has two gear ranges, low and high—three forward speeds and a reverse in each range.

MECHANICAL MULE SPECIFICATIONS

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Wheelbase | 57.0" |
| Track | 40.5" |
| Length | 118.25" |
| Width | 49.7" |
| Height (over platform) | 27.5" |
| Height (over steering) | 49.1" |
| Weight | 900 lbs. |
| Load | 1000 lbs. |
| Platform size | 95"x46" |

Tire

Tire pressure

750x10"

12 lbs.

Approximately 100 Mechanical Mules are being manufactured at Toledo, Ohio, each month. The price of this vehicle is about \$2100, but factory officials believe that this cost will be considerably lessened after the vehicle goes into full production. Presently, the Jeep and Mule are about the same price.

"The Mechanical Mule is a rugged, but simple, machine," said First Lieutenant Harold E. Ultsch, Assistant Division Motor Transport Officer. "Every infantry and pioneer man will have an opportunity to get acquainted with it in months to come. It is our hope, also, that they each have an opportunity to drive it."

Three factory field service technicians accompanied the Mule to Camp Pendleton. They are John L. Riedl, Jack Regas and Murle Burge. They are constantly on the go between the three infantry regiments and the Pioneer Battalion, the only units in the First Marine Division which presently have the Mechanical Mule for test. Riedl has been closely associated with the growth of this platform-type vehicle from the drawing board stage to the present.

Jack Regas, a former Navy man, holds the world's record for propeller driven boats (gold cup class). Last November 30, driving the Hawaii Kai

III, owned by Edgar Kaiser, he was clocked at 187 mph for the mile at Seattle, Wash. He has also bettered the "sound barrier water mark of 200 mph" several times.

"The Marines are giving the Mule a good test," said Mr. Riedl. "It's more rugged than anything experienced before." The representatives were amazed at the ingenious operation the Marines gave the Mule.

Camp Pendleton, with her mountainous and "backyard desert" playground is an unequalled test area. Master Sergeant Richard A. Haenel, Division Motor Transport Chief, commented, "The Mule has undergone just about every type of test possible. Following the desert maneuvers in May, all employment will be rounded out. It will be our task then to assist in writing an SOP for the Marine Corps' and Armed Forces' use."

During extreme tests, the Mechanical Mule has climbed 65 per cent grades, carrying a weight of 1368 pounds. These figures are not recommended as a "slide rule" capability, however. It is designed to climb only a 60 per cent grade, carrying a 1000-pound load. Stretching these factors can only cause trouble.

Presently, each infantry regiment has 15 Mules, five per battalion. Eventually there will be 30 in each battalion. The Pioneer unit also has five, but its num-

TURN PAGE



The Pioneer Battalion, an engineer unit, found many uses for the vehicle. It could carry full equipment

for a combat engineer squad in the field, including a mine detector, demolitions kit, picks and shovels

MECHANICAL MULE (cont.)

ber will rise to 27—nine per company. These are the only units in the First Marine Division which will receive the Mechanical Mule.

The vehicle has negotiated practically every type of grade, slope, ascent, descent, rough terrain, mud and water at Camp Pendleton. Drivers from the three Marine regiments located at Camps Margarita, San Mateo and Pulgas can be seen daily "sledding" up and down the mountains surrounding their areas.

In tall vegetation, a seated or prone Marine appears to be "skimming" over the tops of the grass. The ease of camouflaging the Mule, because of its low silhouette, is a boon to infantry tactics. "Its deceptive qualities are amazing," said Lt. Ultsch. "It can't be seen at a distance and can be camouflaged behind a small bush or in a slit trench."

As an ammunition carrier, the Mule can transport 25 boxes of .30 caliber ammo at one time. Each box weighs 40 pounds and includes 384 cartridges in eight bandoleers. That's a full load of 1000 pounds and 9600 individual rounds.

Because the majority of the weight is concentrated in the rear of the Mule, it has greater climbing ability. It starts similar to an outboard motor. You simply turn on the gas and magneto switch, and pull the rewind starter cable. The throttle, brake and clutch all can be operated by foot or hand. Gears are shifted by a manual "stick" control. There is no speedometer.

The Mechanical Mules arrived at division headquarters stacked in Navy box cars, 25 in each. Three units, minus tires, will fit into the space of one jeep. With tires, the ratio is two to one.

Sergeant Maurice Schuddinck, of Service Battalion, was the original "mule skinner" in the First Marine Division. He was the division's first test driver-mechanic and knows almost as much about the Mule as Willys Motors. Besides the three civilian representatives, he's the only West Coast Marine who is qualified to perform fifth echelon work on the Mule. He has completely disassembled and reassembled the engine many times.

"He was one of the quickest learning students I've ever encountered," said Mr. Riedl. Special tools are needed in fourth and fifth echelon work, but lesser battalion and regimental repair responsibilities can be accomplished with tools used by any motor pool.

Transportation is a big thing in the First Marine Division. "A total of 7,521,924 miles were recorded last year," said Lt. Ultsch. "It was considered a slow year. This year, during the month



SSgt. Virgil L. Garland, Jr., a veteran motor transport man, found the Mule good for handling bulk loads such as a 980-pound generator



It would take almost two squads of Marines to carry this 1000-pound load of ammo. SSgt. Richard J. Koonce transported it with his Mule



SSgt. Jack U. Taylor, motor transport chief for the 2d Batt, Fifth Marines, found that the Mule could be operated from a prone position



Five fully loaded Mules carrying hot chow, ammo, rations, two 81-mm. mortars, a 106-mm. recoilless

rifle and the drivers, easily went up a 60 percent slope at Camp Pendleton during the testing period

of March, 1,000,050 miles were driven by division vehicles."

Regular Marine Corps trip tickets are used to log operation of the Mule, but in the blanks where mileage is usually recorded, hours or minutes of engine running are noted. The ease of maintenance was also pointed out by Master Sergeant Ernest J. Gyenese, Fifth Marines' Motor Transport Chief. "There are 19 grease points, plus eight open oil can positions," he said. By turning the Mule on its left side (two persons can do this) everything is accessible to the mechanic.

Corporal Lynn T. Torell, 1st Battalion, Fifth Marines' driver, was typical of other "mule skimmers" in the division. It took him about a week and a half to become a trained driver. "Because of the different positions in driving (standing, sitting or crawling) more

is involved than normal jeep operation. In field work, a driver now must know infantry tactics and employment," he said. "The Mules were designed to follow closely behind troops in the advance, and I suppose there'll be times when we'll have the opportunity to operate forward of the MLR, resupplying OPs with ammo, food and water and evacuating the wounded."

Student driver Pfc George D. Butler, also of 1-5 said, "You have to get used to the Mule's four-way steering. It feels as if you're skidding sideways in a turn, even on level ground." Butler has been in the Corps for two years and is a qualified jeep driver.

The uses of the Mechanical Mule are many and varied. It's designed to carry loads normally "manhandled" by the infantrymen and Pioneers. Because of its slow speed and low pressure tires, it

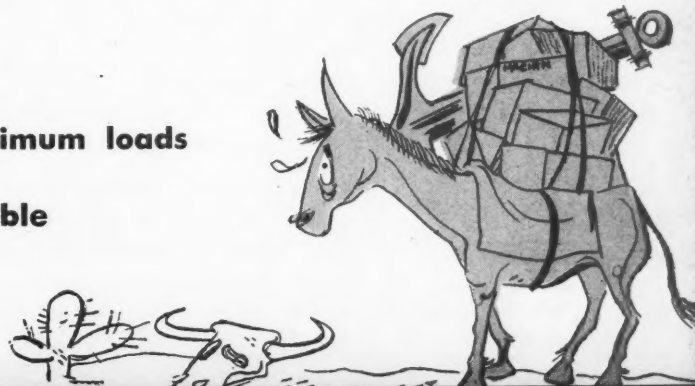
is not intended to travel on surfaced roads. In the field it carries ammunition, rations, mines, demolitions, stretchers, grenades, and even individual packs during long hikes. It can mount a 106-mm. Recoilless Rifle or carry 81-mm. mortars.

Staff Sergeant Ladale H. Sampson, platoon sergeant in H&S 1-5 had a few comments. "With a mounted 106, it can go places a jeep could never negotiate. I've seen it operate in marshy areas of Camp Pendleton and cross ditches and sand which would stick a jeep." The only thing that disturbed Sgt. Sampson was the 25 mph top speed. "Even though a Mule can out-maneuver a tank, I'm wondering what would happen if it were caught out in open ground."

Pfc Lourya K. Freedman, 81-mm. base plate "lugger" from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., told us, "This sure beats

TURN PAGE

**The little vehicle amazed Marines
with its versatility. It carried maximum loads
over Pendleton's hills with no trouble**





Factory representative J. L. Riedl worked with Sgt. M. Schuddinck, MSgt. R. T. Haenel and MSgt. E. J. Gyenese on repair problems

MECHANICAL MULE (cont.)

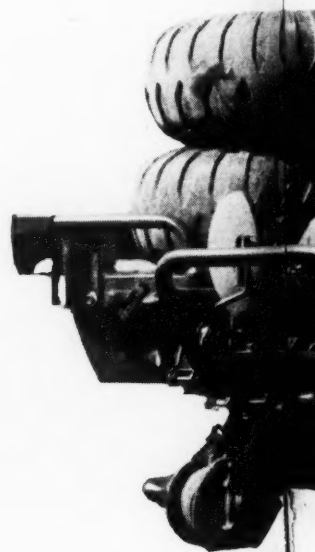
walking." The base plate weighs approximately 50 pounds.

"In infantry use, the Mule will be used to bring supplies in as close as possible to the frontline operation," commented Captain John J. Unterkofler, 2d Battalion, Fifth Marines S-4 Officer. Korea vets who remember pulling or carrying water, rations or what have you, up a steep slope, will fully appreciate the value of the Mule.

"The anti-mechanized use, such as transporting field fortification equipment, such as logs, wire and posts, will be easily met, using the Mule," exclaimed Master Sergeant Burleigh W. Miller, Pioneer Operations Chief. "Our primary use of the Mechanical Mule," he added, "will be to lug Pioneer equipment sets, demolition equipment, mine detectors, water, carpenter tool kits, etc."



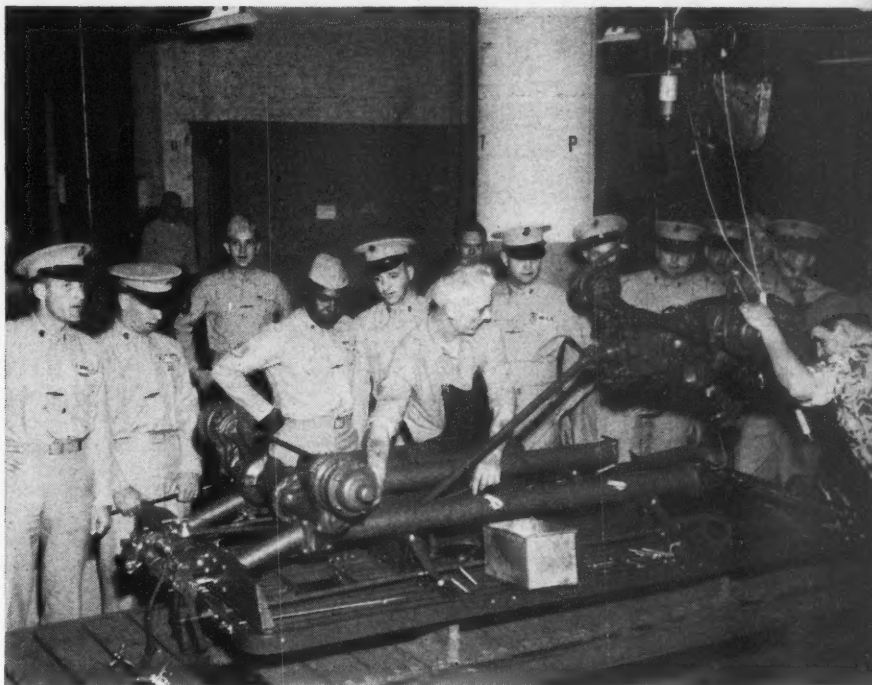
A new driver, Pfc Leonard E. Petty, 3d Batt, Fifth Marines, found that the Mule's four cylinder Willys engine started like an outboard



Pioneers have the task of limited construction, minefield clearing and demolition work, in addition to building temporary culverts, cable ways, rope bridges and tramways. When the Pioneer Battalion concept was originally drawn up, the proposed Mechanical Mule figured in the plan. Actually, it's the only vehicle in the three letter companies; until February, when the combat engineers received their first Mules, they were strictly "foot woodsmen."

Like the infantry units at Camp Pendleton, the Pioneers will eventually train all their engineers in the uses of the Mule, including minor maintenance and driving. Officers and staff NCOs have already been checked out.

"In Pioneer reconnaissance work, it will be a great help," said MSgt. Miller. "A jeep has its limitations; the Mule has very few." He told of one rare instance when the Mule got stuck. "Four Marines simply lifted it to firmer



Motor transport personnel from Camp Lejeune received a two-week maintenance and repair course on the vehicle at the Detroit arsenal



ground," he added.

When asked how a 1000-pound load could be determined in the field away from scales, Butler replied, "If four men can lift it, the Mule can carry it."

In the past, military vehicles have been offspring of successful commercial vehicles. With the adoption of the Mule, a new trend in cargo carriers may have begun. This vehicle was developed for military use only, but it offers versatile transportation for farmers, rangers, fishermen and hunters. The Marines, along with the Army, have proved its usefulness in the field. The military "mule skinner" think that the civilian outdoorsmen may grab onto this vehicle for work and play.

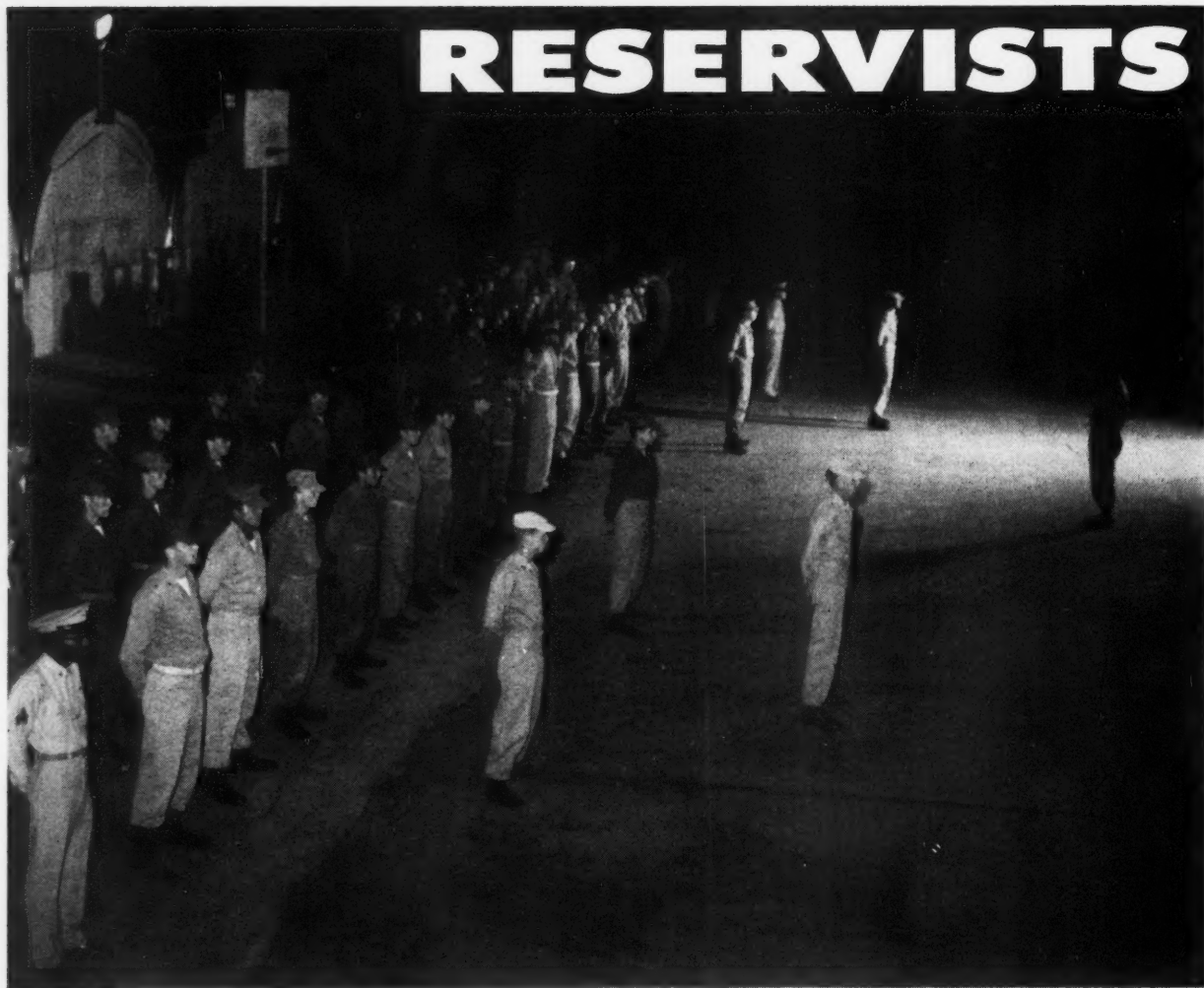
Lieutenant Colonel Francis C. Claggett, First Marine Division Motor Transport Officer, believes that the new automotive principles incorporated in this vehicle offer possibilities for military use in the field which are yet unexplored, and that the uses of this vehicle, as conceived to date, have only scratched the surface of its possibilities.

END

◀ Lt. Ultsch and MSgt. Gyenese discovered that the Mechanical Mule was still stable enough to drive after two wheels had been removed

SAN BERNARDINO

RESERVISTS



Now operating at full strength, the 32d Infantry Company, USMCR, has a group of prospective enlistees standing by for future vacancies

THE HOME of the 32d Infantry Company is San Bernardino, Calif., a city of 89,062, situated at the base of the San Bernardino Mountains on the edge of the Mojave Desert. Among its leading industries are the Kaiser Steel Corporation, the Santa Fe Railway Repair Shops, and the Hanford Foundry.

Crestline, Lake Arrowhead and Big Bear Lakes, mountain resort villages, are located 15 to 40 miles from the heart of the city and are famous for their beauty and excellent facilities for both Winter and Summer sports.

The 32d Special Infantry Company was activated on November 10, 1952, the Corps' 177th anniversary. Its first CO was Major Phil A. Stephens, Jr., Vice Principal at nearby Colton High School. First I-I was Captain Lewis R. Webb.

The arrival of Capt. Webb in February, 1953, confirmed the activation and this development culminated long-continued negotiations on the part of numerous local civic leaders and Marine Reservists who had actively sought, during previous years, to gain approval for the establishment of an organized Marine Reserve component

by MSgt. Robert E. Johnson

Photos by

TSgt. Charles B. Tyler

in San Bernardino. The organization was designated as the 32d Special Infantry Company. "Special" was dropped from the name title in November, 1957.

The 32d Infantry Company has an actual strength of six officers, 165 enlisted Marines and a Navy hospitalman. It is currently above manning level and T/O strength, and there is a waiting list of several prospective enlistees. Seventy-five percent of the Reserve command has attended one or more Summer encampments.

Headquarters is a \$65,000 modern wing to the U. S. Naval Reserve Training Center at 4th Street and Waterman Avenue. The Marine wing has more than 7000 square feet of training space. The sickbay, galley, garage, parking area and two classrooms are shared by

TURN PAGE



Major A. Gregory, Jr., the CO, and Capt. A. W. Keller, the I-1, audited the service record book of a new enlistee



MSgt. H. M. Hardy, Sgt. K. R. Larson and TSgt. D. R. Maxwell, members of the I-1 staff, reported for duty at

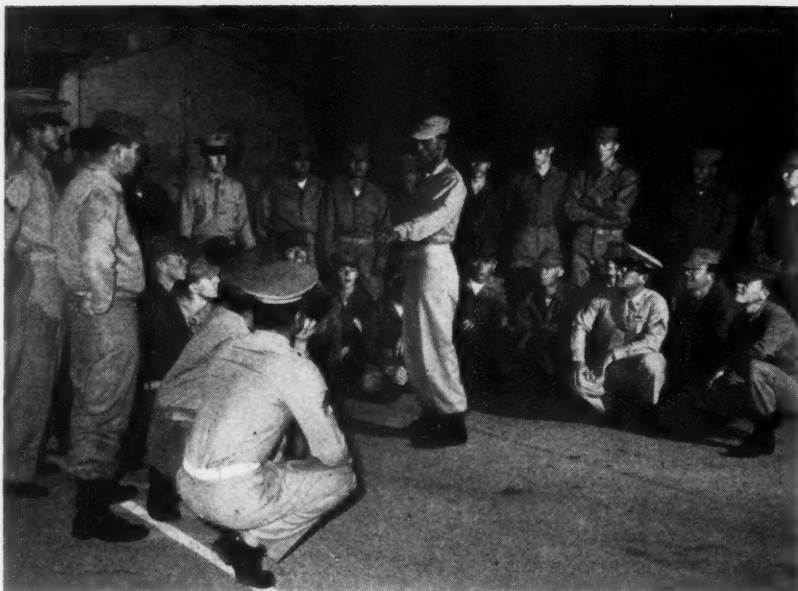
the Naval Reserve Training Center. The Marine wing of the building has more than 7000 square feet of drill space

SAN BERNARDINO (cont.)

the Navy and Marine Corps. On the Marine side, in addition to the main drill hall, the wing includes offices for the I-I and Reserve staffs, a recreation lounge, locker room, ordnance armory, photo laboratory and storerooms. Behind the building are a hobby shop and 782 gear storage huts.

Three platoons make up the company. Two are "housed" at the San Bernardino armory, while the third is a satellite unit, headed by First Lieutenant Clifford J. Walker, a school teacher. This platoon meets Monday evenings in Barstow, Calif., 75 miles east of San Berdoo. It has one officer and 30 enlisted men. On drill nights, a member of the San Bernardino I-I staff assists with the drill schedule at the Marine Corps Supply Center.

For the first two quarters this year, the 32d Infantry Company was rated first in drill attendance in the 12th Marine Corps Reserve and Recruit-



The 2d Platoon learned squad tactics from SSgt. Charley Johnson, their platoon sergeant. Johnson later conducted a question and answer period



SSgt. Paul H. O'Neil, a former Seabee, schooled his platoon on the nomenclature of an M-1

ment District. The mission of the unit is to train infantrymen to be proficient with all types of weapons used by a similar outfit of Marine Regulars.

Captain Albert W. Keller, a Purple Heart-Bronze Star Korea veteran, assumed his duties as I-I in April, 1956. He is a career Marine and has been in

infantry and reconnaissance work since entering the Corps in 1945. In Korea, as a staff sergeant, he held the "on record" title of a regimental commander for 10 days, commanding a band of 500 South Korean guerrillas. Also, for heroic action, he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal by the U. S. Army for evacuation of wounded under fire.

Of the I-I enlisted staff, two have more than 20 years' service. They are First Sergeant Lester R. Bamford and Master Sergeant Harris M. "Pappy" Hardy, supply chief. Other I-I staffers include Technical Sergeant Donald R. Maxwell, chief clerk; Technical Sergeant Edward J. Fahey, gunnery sergeant; Sergeant Kenneth R. Larson, clerk; Sergeant Rayburn W. Knickerbocker, armorer; and HM2 Darrel W. Cherry, medical representative.

First Sergeant Bamford has eight remaining years to complete 30 and, when retired, plans to serve as an associate member with the 32d Infantry Company.

The 32d Infantry Company is made up of men of varied occupations. Approximately 45 enlisted are high school students. Among the other members the regular occupations represented include a highway patrolman, ambulance driver, telephone lineman, bank teller, city policemen, insurance agents, automobile salesmen, school teacher, steel and railroad workers, lawyers, fruit growers, an interior decorator and a termite control inspector.

"A big share of our complement is made up of 18-year-olds, but the aver-

age age is nearer 20," Capt. Keller commented.

Commanding officer, Major Arthur Gregory, Jr., is a general building contractor in the San Bernardino area. He has held his present assignment since May, 1955. His father was one of the original settlers in the area.

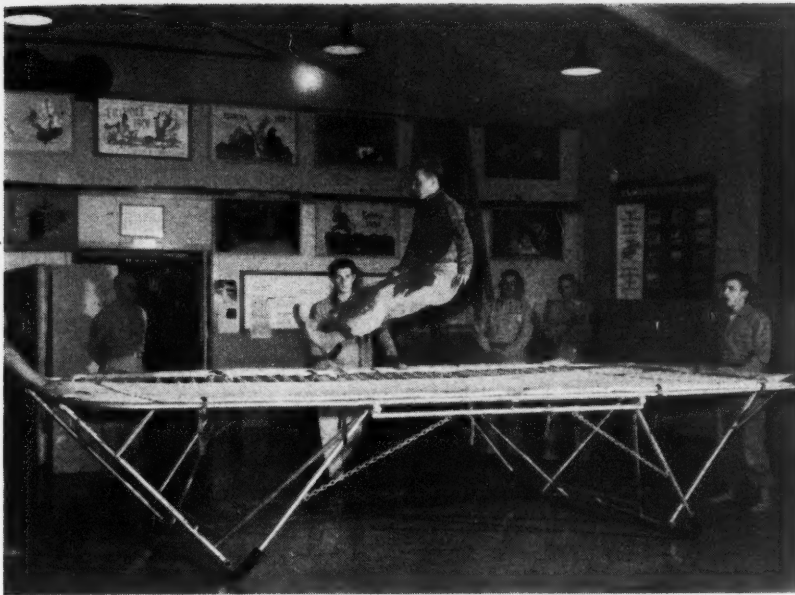
The major has a total of 17 years Regular-Reserve duty behind him and is a veteran of the Saipan, Tinian and Okinawa engagements in World War II. He has attended three Summer training periods with his unit.

"We had a Volunteer Reserve Unit here before the Korean conflict," Major Gregory said. "It was comprised of four officers and 50 enlisted men, all on a non-pay status. That year, all were called to active service."

Other officers in the unit include Captain John H. Hews, exec; Captain Darrel E. Irelan, training officer; First Lieutenants Jerry H. Wolf, Jr. and James W. Nachazel, 1st and 2d Platoon commanders, respectively.

Company first sergeant is Technical Sergeant Charles R. Dulys, assistant manager of a credit and collection finance company. He served with the Third Marine Division during World War II, seeing action on Bougainville, Guam and Iwo Jima. His "right arm" is Technical Sergeant Hiram Diaz, gunnery sergeant, who holds down a job at nearby Norton Air Force Base as a jet engine overhaul inspector.

Diaz has attended four Summer training periods and was instrumental in teaching the San Bernardino unit the newly adopted 13-man drill.



Reservist Pvt. James L. Clarke, a high school student and a scout in the 2d Platoon, tried out a trampoline after a Thursday night drill period

Assisting 1st Sgt. Dulys in the office are Sergeant Clifton E. Padelford, Jr., Corporal Neil J. Murphy and Pfc Douglas E. Reed, clerks. Platoon sergeants are Staff Sergeants Paul H. O'Neil, Charley Johnson and Donald B. Danner. O'Neil and Johnson are both former Sea Bees. Staff Sergeant Edward J. Barberis is the Special Services NCO, Staff Sergeant Vincent J. Kilbride is assistant training officer and Sergeant Robert B. Kerr, a University of California medical student, is the company supply sergeant.

With respect to weapons, equipment and organization, the 32d Infantry Company is closely patterned after standard Marine rifle companies, differing primarily in a reduced organic strength. The company assembles weekly on Thursday nights for instruction periods of two hours. For this, the members receive a full day's pay in the rank held for each training period completed at the home facility. They are required to attend 46 drill nights each year and, on occasion, they drill or fire individual weapons at MCSC, Barstow, during scheduled week-end field periods.

Reservists are encouraged to wear uniforms to and from drill. They are issued greens, tropicals, dungarees, 782 gear and rifles. The task of measuring new men for uniforms is the responsibility of MSgt. Hardy, I-I supply NCO. Hardy has been in supply work since 1939 and has 28 years in the Marine Corps.

Drills are attended by Reservists from nearby communities including Pomona,

Riverside, Redlands, Ontario, Seven Oaks, Mentone, Colton and Fontana.

Recruit members usually remain in a general training phase until they have passed written and oral tests in Marine Corps subjects and drill. They normally stay in a recruit unit for about six weeks. Staff Sergeant Dean E. Keiser is assisted with new members by Pfc Robert T. Vinson and Ray-

mond Colunga, recent graduates of the six-month Reserve program at MCRD, San Diego and MB, Camp Pendleton. Men on the "waiting list" are invited to train along with the "recruits."

The five Reservists undergoing "boot" training presently are Privates Phil R. Townsend, Roy L. Wehnes, Jim C. Catlett, Alfred J. Allega and Sidney H. Milam. Milam is a fork-lift operator by trade; the others are high school and college students.

Instruction at the home armory, in addition to 0300 MOS classes, includes military subjects, specialist training in administration, supply, communications, motor transport, photography, journalism, engineering and other technical fields. Ninety-five percent of the training is handled by the Reservists themselves; the remaining five percent is an I-I assist.

At the Training Center, gear includes the same weapons used in the FMF: small arms, riot guns, rocket launchers, machine guns, mortars and flame throwers. "We have every type of weapon found in a regular Marine Corps infantry unit," TSgt Fahey said.

Other equipment was pointed out by TSgt Maxwell. In the hobby shop was modern hobbycraft gear, including a shaper, electric table and band saws, sander, lathe and a drill press. "When the Reservists and their dependents become qualified in the use of the equipment, they can come in and use the hobby tools any time," Maxwell said.

The 32d (continued on page 87)



The 32d (Special) Infantry Co. was activated on Nov. 10, 1952, the 177th anniversary of the Marine Corps. The first CO was Major P. Stephens

Leatherneck Laffs

by
ROY DELGADO



"Now that you're a corporal, I want you to go out and find that practical joker who's been harassing the company!"





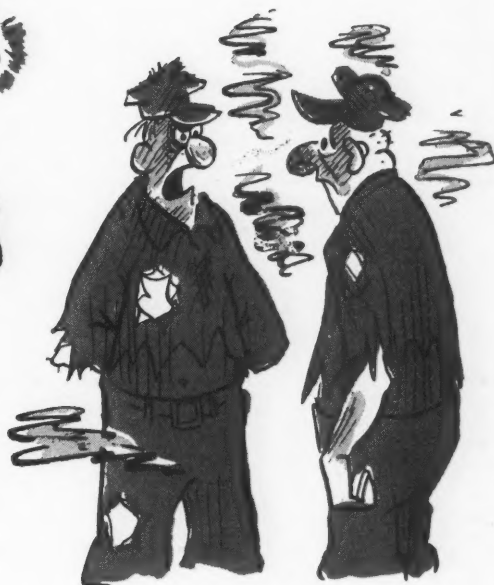
"Shortest fuse I ever seen!"



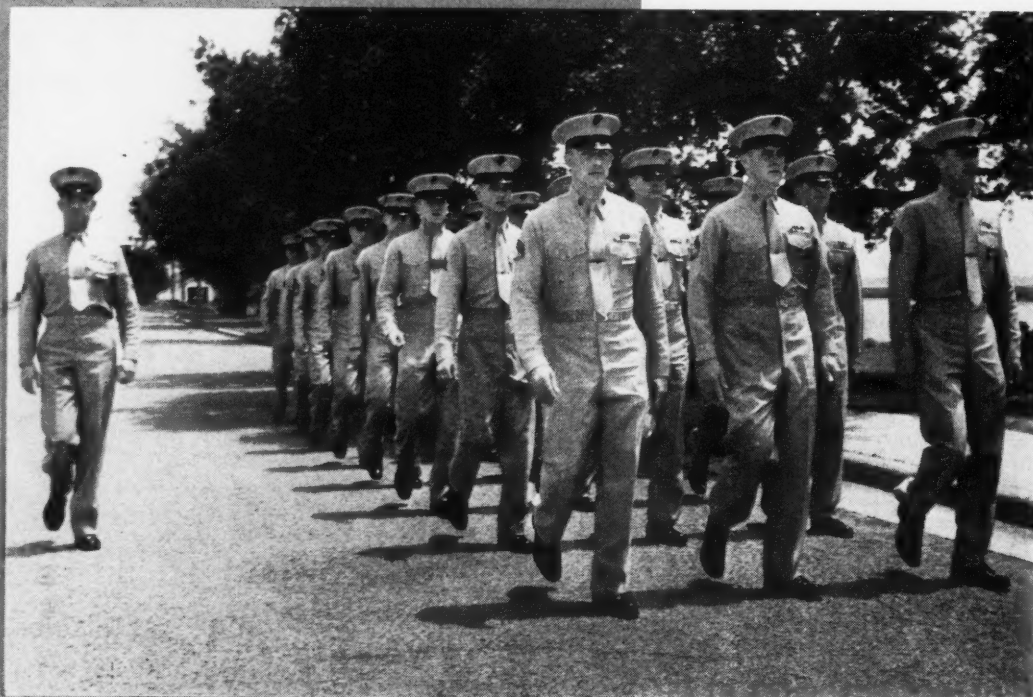
"Are there any more questions on the burning time of these fuses?"



"I think they're carrying this budget conscious thing a bit too far!"



"Butterfingers!"



recruiter prep

by MSgt. Paul C. Curtis

Photos by

TSgt. Joseph J. Mulvihill

THE IDEAL Marine recruiting sergeant is a well-mannered, pleasant, civic-minded individual endowed with energy, enthusiasm, and esprit de corps. He is versatile; a willing, uncomplaining worker, and a model Marine. He is a salesman par excellence with a full storehouse of knowledge concerning the product he sells—the United States Marine Corps. The efficiency, state of readiness, and, to some degree, the strength of the Marine Corps, is reflected in how well he does his job.

Every Marine recruiter may not be the perfect ideal but the graduates of the Recruiters' School, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S. C., fit the mold closely after six weeks of intensive instruction. And, without being brash, the Recruiters' School graduate



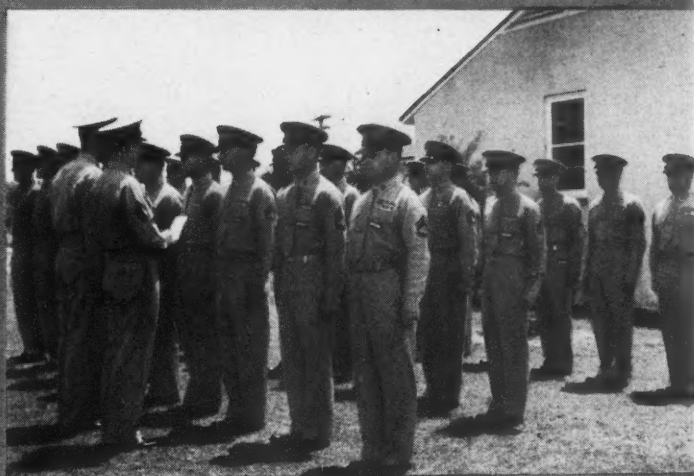
Capt. J. E. Smith (C) turned over Recruiters' School to Capt. T. J. Burckell (L) in April. 1st Sgt. Bill Fairbanks is the chief instructor

Recruiters must be neat and well-groomed. Detailed inspections start the daily schedule ▶

is confident that he can do the job for which he has been trained.

Recruiting duty is not a soft billet for a lazy Marine looking for a racket. Perhaps it was—during the depression-ridden Thirties—when every recruiting station had a long list of qualified applicants patiently waiting for the Corps to find a place for them. Maybe it was easy during World War II when Selective Service regulations limited volunteer enlistments to men not old enough for the draft. In those days, eager 17-year-olds flocked to the recruiter's door, begging for the chance to serve Uncle Sam as a United States Marine. But when demobilization began in 1945, the picture changed abruptly. Manpower procurement has been a tough, arduous, competitive task ever since. Only the best can efficiently perform the duties

Outstanding Marines represent the Corps in recruiting billets



of the Marine recruiter, and only outstanding Marines need apply for the job.

Applications for assignment to Recruiters' School are invited on a continuing basis from enlisted Marines in any occupational field but the requirements are stiff, and every application is carefully screened several times. In addition to being an outstanding non-commissioned officer in the grade of sergeant or above, accepted applicants must be native-born citizens of the United States; have a GCT score of 100 or more; possess a neat and pleasant appearance; and an excellent conduct record. Male applicants for the duty must have a minimum of four years' continuous prior service in the Marine Corps; 36 months of obligated service on the date the application

TURN PAGE



RECRUITER PREP (cont.)

is submitted; be at least 21 and not more than 40 years of age; and must be at least 66 inches in height with weight in proportion.

The requirements for Women Marines are equally strict but vary slightly. A WM needs only three years of continuous prior service and 18 months of obligated active service on the date of application. Women Marines must be high school graduates while male applicants can be accepted if they have made a passing score on the high school level General Educational Development Tests.

To be accepted for recruiting duty, a sergeant is allowed only two dependents, including his spouse (if married). A staff sergeant cannot have more than four dependents.

Both male and female applicants must be able to qualify for a motor vehicle driver's license.

There are hundreds of accomplished NCOs in the Marine Corps who can meet the stringent requirements listed above. But that doesn't make them Marine recruiters.

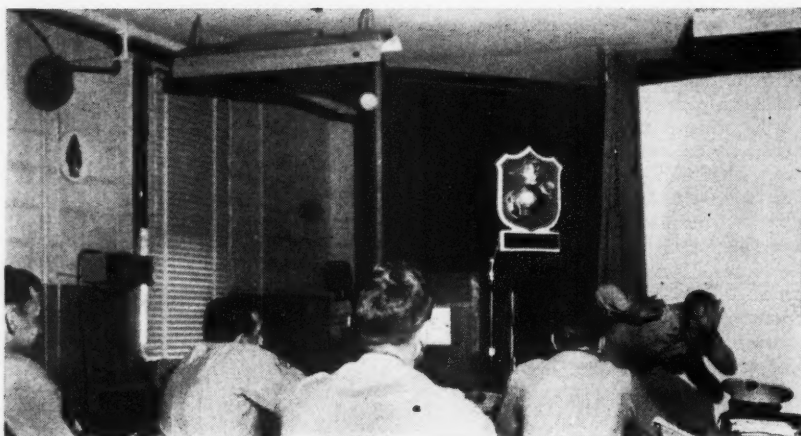
"We consider every student who reports here for instruction to be an outstanding Marine," Captain Thomas J. Burckell, the Recruiters' School officer-

◀ TSgt. A. Thielke instructed in a vital subject—Corps salesmanship

Recruiting duty is not a soft billet; it is a demanding, arduous job



MSgt. R. Gilbert dodged tennis balls because he talked too long ➡



in-charge, said. "But, before he graduates, he has to prove to us that he is the kind of a man we are looking for."

Since the school was established in August, 1947, 4026 male and female recruiters have graduated from the course. Another 559 have failed to make the grade. The rigid sun-up to sun-down routine of inspections, study, examinations, and more inspections discourage approximately 10 percent of every class. The washout percentage is relatively high, in spite of the fact that the would-be recruiter is probably the most thoroughly screened man in the Marine Corps.

All the current Recruiters' School students are volunteers and there are no plans to detail men for the duty. Past experience has proved that unwilling recruiters are of little value. Students for the school are usually selected from direct letters of application initiated by individuals but DIs completing their tours on the drill field, sergeants who select the duty as a reenlistment option, and NCOs who have indicated on their fitness reports that they would like to have a chance at the job, are sometimes considered. The Military Personnel Procurement Branch, Headquarters, Marine Corps, carefully checks the file jackets of applicants in all these categories and has the final authority to accept an individual for training as a recruiter. Enlisted Detail must certify that he is available, however.

When the students report to Recruiters' School, they are met by a staff of Marine instructors who have made outstanding records in the field they teach. Capt. Burckell was the officer-in-charge at the recruiting station in Richmond, Va., before he took over management of the school in April. First Sergeant Robert S. Fairbanks was one of the Corps' top recruiters at Boston, Mass. Technical Sergeant Billy W. Wood helped recruit 98 men in one month while serving as the NCO-in-charge of RSS, Charleston, W. Va. Master Sergeant Robert A. Gilbert, Master Sergeant A. J. Spoltore and Technical Sergeants Alviah Thielke and Mary K. Thompson have similar notable achievements to their credit.

It isn't hard to spot a student recruiter at Parris Island. Shoes shined to look like glass and highly-polished brass buttons are as common among the trainees as freeloader are at a company picnic. Personal appearance is not listed among the 12 major subjects on the school's curriculum but it gets a lion's share of attention just the same. The daily, detailed inspections and the constant reminders to "look your best at all times" create a lasting impression.

The familiar figure in dress blues standing alongside a recruiting poster has not been entirely eliminated as a means of fostering enlistments. The Marine recruiter-salesman still pounds a lot of pavement, looking for prospects.

But times have changed. Direct mail programs, radio and television announcements, and the daily newspaper are excellent media for getting the word to a large number of people in a minimum of time. Every Recruiters' School graduate can compose an appealing, informative letter, write a general news release or dash off a radio/TV spot announcement. If the facilities are available, it's no strain for him to tape a full half-hour disc jockey show liberally sprinkled with patriotic encouragements to "Join the Marines." Mastering these mediums of communication takes up a lot of the student's time but it pays off later.

A recruiter's eagerness to fill his monthly quota in a hurry could result in costly mistakes. The Marine Corps doesn't have money to waste enlisting unqualified men into the service and mustering them right out again. While a recruiting sergeant is not expected to be a doctor of medicine, he should be able to spot obvious physical defects which would disqualify a man for service. He must also be able to recognize personality traits which would make an applicant a bad risk and be capable of weeding out the morally unfit. Enlistment Requirements opens the formal instruction on the first training day and continues through the first four weeks of training. Next to Personal Appearance, Enlistment Requirements is the most stressed subject during the six-week course.

TURN PAGE



Capt. Burckell and his staff met in conference. (L to R) TSgts. A. Thielke, M. Thompson and B. Wood, MSgts. A. Spoltore, W. Fairbanks and R. Gilbert

TSgt. B. Wood (L) helped two future recruiting sergeants tape record a practice radio interview



Colorful "A" signs are a major recruiting aid. MSgt. A. J. Spoltore demonstrated his technique for pasting paper posters to metal inserts

RECRUITER PREP (cont.)

The Marine recruiter-salesman is more than just an agent to drum up enlistments. He is the Corps' ambassador to the American public and, in some small towns, he may be the only Marine Corps representative for miles around. He is frequently invited to speak at civic luncheons and banquets, talks regularly to high school assemblies and may even be asked to deliver the principal address at the local Armed Forces Day or Memorial Day celebration. The school's 37-hour Public Speaking course prepares him for these important functions. Under the critical eyes of the school's instructors—and his fellow students—the recruiter trainee develops his platform manner and the assurance of an accomplished lecturer.

By the time he graduates, he can face the toughest audience without a qualm.

There is no doubt that the student recruiters are a hardworking lot. But the school's staff has no reason to back up to the pay table either. Their work schedule is every bit as rough. Preparing lectures, giving them, and grading the daily flood of examination papers is a full-time job. Since the staff constantly preaches immaculate appearance, the instructors must epitomize band-box neatness at all times. Shining shoes and buffing buttons is a tedious after-duty chore for the staff and students alike.

Promptness and dependability are desirable virtues in normal life. They are doubly important in the recruiting service. A missed appointment could cost the recruiter-salesman a needed



recruit or a 26-week radio show. A prospective applicant might wander off to another recruiting office; a radio station program director could give his free broadcasting time to someone else.

The Recruiters' School practices what it teaches about promptness and dependability. Every class begins and ends *on time*, and instruction has been interrupted only once in the history of the school. A late-season hurricane threatened Parris Island in 1947. When a foot of water covered the floor of the classroom, classes were temporarily suspended. It took the staff and students about a day and a half to clean up. Nothing as catastrophic has happened since.

The best place for a Marine recruiter to work is in his own hometown. He knows the area, the people, and the best sales approach to sell his product.

Besides that, he usually has a lot of friends, willing to help him with his job. It isn't always possible for the Recruiter's School graduate to get his home area as a duty assignment, but the recruiting service tries to place him there. The students are asked to list their first and second choices for duty assignment when they report to the school. Each class is committed to the various recruiting districts on the basis of the greatest need. When conflicts for certain stations arise within a class, the issue is settled with an academic yardstick. The class leader gets the first crack at the duty stations available, and so on right down the line. But even the anchor man often gets the station he wants. Capt. Burckell estimates that about 90 percent of each class is assigned to their choice of recruiting districts, and at least 50 per-

cent of the men go to the station they select.

The coming fiscal year is expected to be a big one for Recruiters' School. Tentative plans call for classes of more than 90 students each. The Military Personnel Procurement Branch is on the lookout for outstanding noncommissioned officers to fill this year's quota of students. They are combing through jackets at Headquarters, Marine Corps, and officers are visiting the major Marine Corps installations, interviewing prospective recruiters.

The strength of the Marine Corps lies in its men. If you think you have the gear to seek out and sell the Marine Corps to the kind of men who will keep the Corps strong, the recruiting service has a place for you. And it may be in your own hometown! **END**



The low-caloried salad bar got a big play from a trio of students who wanted to lose a few pounds



The uniform of the day for recruiting sergeants is almost always dress blues. Capt. Burckell made certain that every student got a perfect fitting



Every recruiter-salesman must be qualified to operate a motor vehicle. Parris Island's motor transport unit tested the students on a rainy day



POST OF THE CORPS

DAHLGREN, VA.

**The security-conscious U. S. Naval Proving Ground has
a guard-within-a-guard. Marines man the inner defense line**

by MSgt. Woody Jones

Photos by

SSgt. Woodrow W. Neel

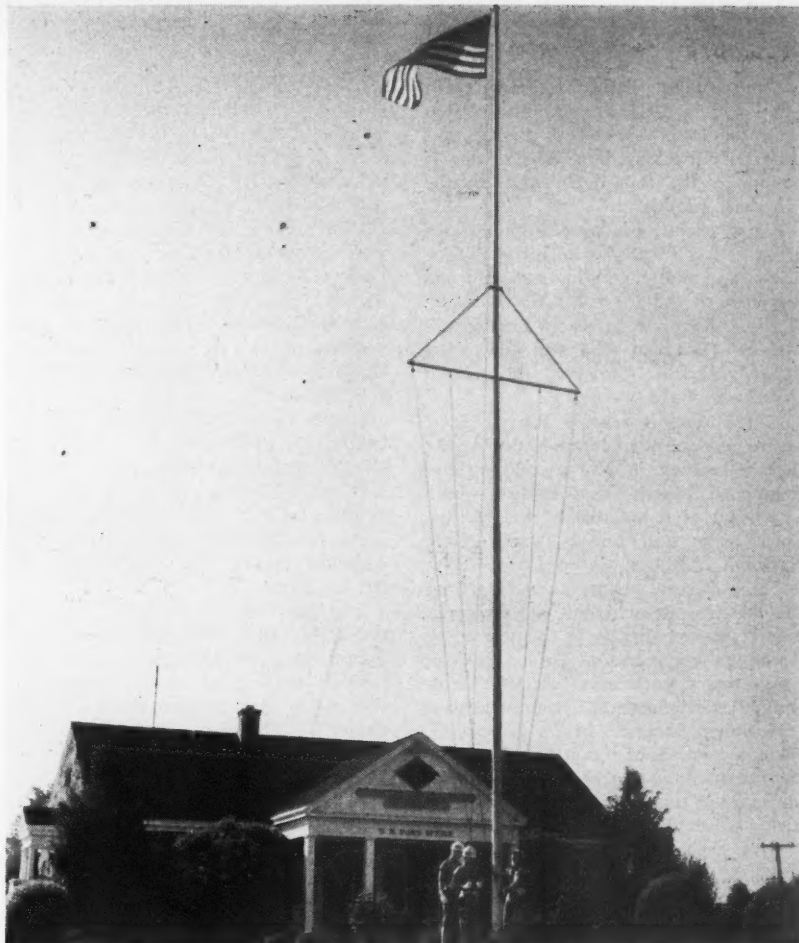
THE U. S. Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Va., is a testing laboratory for the Navy's armor, guns, projectiles, and related ordnance equipment. Additionally, in tune with the times, the Proving Ground is responsible for coordinating the design, testing and development of safety features for all surface guided missiles for the Bureau of Ordnance, Department of the Navy.

The role of the Marine detachment at Dahlgren is one of security. The Proving Ground has a unique guard-within-a-guard, and the Marines are the innermost line of defense against unauthorized visitors. The main gate to the establishment is manned by civilian guards, who pass only those personnel who present proper credentials for entry to the base itself. Entry into the "Restricted Area," where the actual testing is accomplished, is another matter. The area is patrolled by the alert Marines, who also guard its entrances.

The man who keeps the Marine unit sharp is Major James E. Machin, USMC, who doubles as the Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks, and as the Proving Ground Security Officer.

For 13 years, the major has experienced a diversified career as a

TURN PAGE



Cpl. Douglas Hale, Pvt. Richard Pugliese and Pfc Richard Ward secured the halyards after morning colors at the NPG's main gate



Major James E. Machin, CO, Marine Barracks, and Captain M. H. Simons, Jr., USN, Commander, NPG, discussed security matters



DAHLGREN (cont.)

Marine officer. Prior to being commissioned in 1945, he was an enlisted man for four years, and during that time he participated in World War II action in the Solomons, and on the Marshall Islands.

Listed among his past duty stations are a cruiser (*USS Boston*), the Philippines, and many small posts. He has served with the First Marine Division in the States, and in Korea on two occasions. He's also been attached to the Third Marine Division, at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Major Machin wears a Purple Heart Medal for wounds sustained during the Inchon landing in Korea, and a Distinguished Marksman's Badge, which he earned as a member of the Marine Corps Rifle and Pistol Team at the National Matches, Camp Perry, Ohio.

The superior performance record of the Marine detachment at Dahlgren may be traced directly to the policies of the unit's commander. He's a stickler for getting a particular job done right, and will not tolerate half-way measures.

However, Sergeant Major Horace G. Cline, a veteran of more than 23 years' service, wants it clearly understood that the major's toughness is well-tempered with justice.

"I've seen him go to extremes for

men who happened to be in tight spots, through no fault of their own," Cline explained.

"Lord help the man who tries to reenlist, if he hasn't demonstrated a genuine desire to be a Marine," the sergeant major added.

The executive officer for the 62-man detachment is First Lieutenant Keith L. Christensen. His six-foot-plus frame was an asset when he was a varsity basketball forward at Utah State University, prior to his entry into the Marine Corps in April, 1954. A good portion of his service has been with the Second Marine Division, at Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Much of the lieutenant's time is spent behind his desk, where he relieves his CO of many administrative details. But he still finds time to take an active part in the detachment's athletic program. The bowling unit is the only barracks sports roster which doesn't list his name.

The Marines at Dahlgren normally stand day-on-and-day-off guard duty. Sometimes, but not often, peak leave periods or annual range requalification time may necessitate a running guard.

The training and guard chief is Technical Sergeant Jack T. Kilger, who calls upon 12 years' experience to run a tight, efficient routine. Kilger personally supervises a daily schedule

which includes class and field instruction on a variety of military subjects, guard mount, guard school and close order drill.

Every enlisted man at Dahlgren is enrolled in a Marine Corps Schools extension course, with the staff NCOs studying the officers' course.

The on-base liberty is good. Fishermen and hunters enjoy a tailor-made paradise. Several small ponds aboard the Proving Ground team with a variety of fish, and the nearby Potomac River and Machodoc Creek yield rock bass, trout, spot, pike and crappies.

Ducks are also plentiful, and the neighboring countryside affords ample opportunity for Marines to bag the limit of deer, rabbits, squirrels or turkeys.

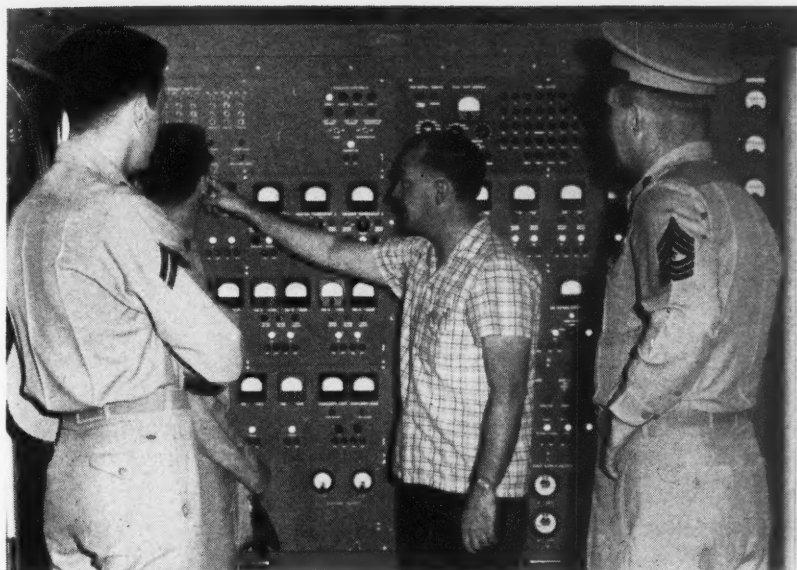
The barracks has two excellent bowling alleys, and a recreation room equipped with table tennis, shuffleboard and billiard tables. A large, adjoining classroom doubles as a TV lounge. Across the parade ground is the enlisted men's club.

Outside athletic facilities are numerous at Dahlgren. There are softball diamonds, tennis courts, and a nine-hole golf course. Three Marine sergeants, Michael E. Klein, Alfred C. Doocey and Robert J. Phillips, manage the base swimming pool, which gets a big play from the Marines during Summer months.



Lt. Keith L. Christensen was the Officer of the Day, and Sgt. James Kight acted as the Guard

Commander at an informal guard mount. Dahlgren Marines normally stand day-on-and-day-off watches



Mr. William G. Burke took Cpl. Edwin Pirman, Pfc Joseph Cooke and Sgt. Maj. Horace Cline on a guided tour of the NORC computer



Much spare time was spent doing combined "homework"

The Dahlgren Marines are active in team sports, and have done well in station league competition. The bowling team recently won the Proving Ground's Open and Military League championships.

For the best off-base liberty, Dahlgren Marines are forced to travel. Washington, D. C. is approximately 53 miles away, and Richmond, Va., is about 67 miles from the NPG. Fredericksburg, Va., and bustling Colonial Beach are closer, and see more Dahlgren Marines during the week.

A popular nearby spot is "Reynolds' Country Club." Those who have the tariff, a dollar each way, may cross the long Potomac River bridge into southern Maryland, and visit the numerous clubs which line both sides of U. S.

Route 301.

Periodic outings at Westmoreland State Park, which is within a few miles of the Proving Ground, were recently initiated. The park has good beaches, play areas and outdoor cooking facilities, and overnight accommodations may be reserved in advance.

Regarding the availability of quarters at Dahlgren, the Marine barracks supply chief, Technical Sergeant Wilbur G. Persons, said, "Any Marine who reports to Dahlgren for duty may expect immediate housing." Married Marine personnel are quartered in low-cost or government housing. The low-cost area is known as "Boom Town," where the TV aerials atop almost every residence are indicative of a popular pastime.

The Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, has been in existence since May, 1918, when a nucleus of personnel was transferred from the Proving Ground at Indian Head, Md. The Virginia station was named for Rear Admiral John Adolphus Dahlgren, USN, the "Father of Naval Ordnance."

TURN PAGE

Every enlisted man at Dahlgren seeks self-improvement. The entire detachment is enrolled in MCS courses



Sergeant Major H. G. Cline used the TV lounge as an assembly area. He briefed off-duty Marines on subjects of common interest

DAHLGREN (cont.)

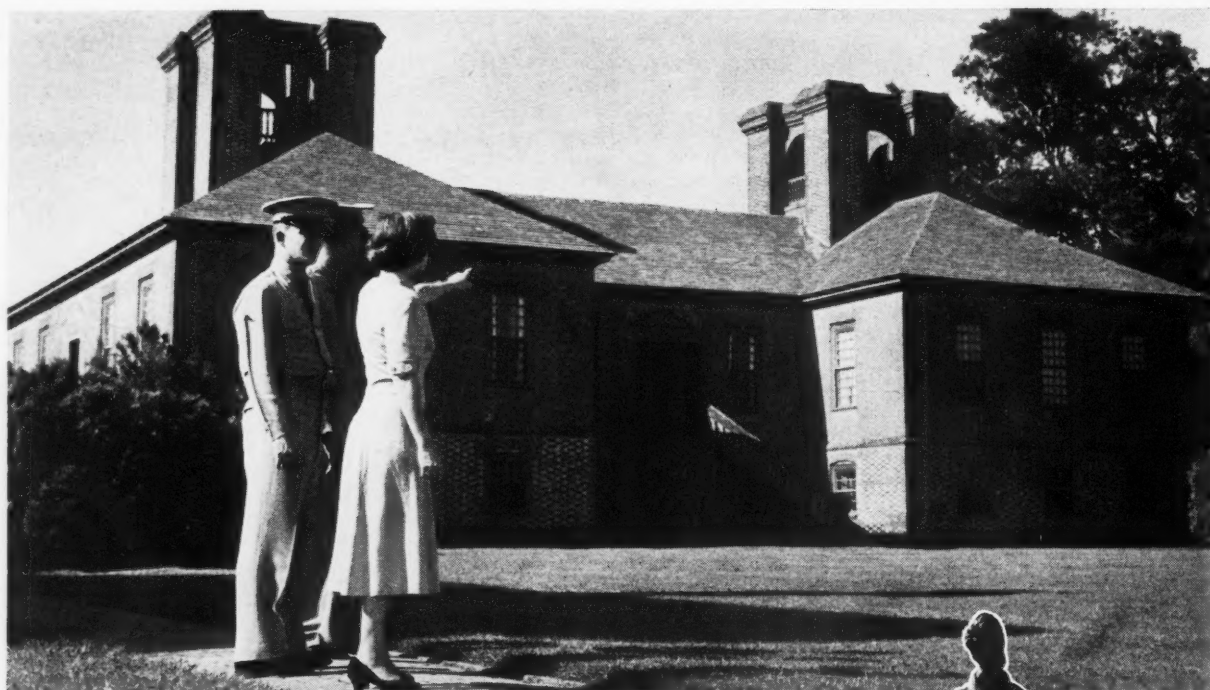
Since Admiral Dahlgren's time, naval ordnance has undergone many radical changes. The field tests and laboratory work now being done at Dahlgren have one basic objective, or underlying purpose—to keep the U. S. Navy and the Marine Corps abreast, or ahead, of any possible enemy in technical ordnance know-how.

The world's fastest electronic computer of its type, the Naval Ordnance Research Calculator (NORC), is located at Dahlgren. The massive machine absorbs and computes information faster than programmers can feed it.

Completing 15,000 mathematical operations per second, the computer calculates range tables for naval guns and missiles, and is capable of pinpointing the location of a satellite from

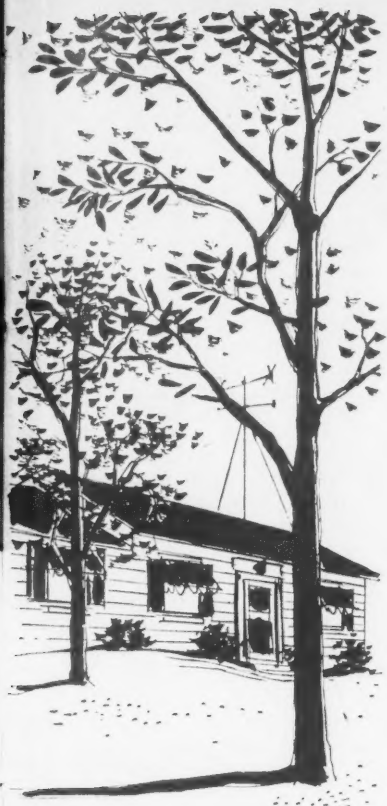


Pfcs Henry A. Maffett, Jr., (L) and Danny N. Emerson, members of the Guard of the Day, relaxed in the bowling alleys between watches



Mrs. James Bowen, a guide, escorted Pfc Ralph Stacy (L) and Pvt. Guy Amburgey through Stratford Hall, Robert E. Lee's birthplace





TSgt. Whitelaw Carson (L) showed Cpls. Howard Fisher, Jr., and Larry R. Lindsey a good fishing spot. Fisher caught a small bass



There is no waiting list for on-station quarters at Dahlgren, Va. Cpl. John Ackroyd and his family reside in the low-cost "Boomtown" area

second to second.

Captain M. H. Simons, Jr., USN, the Commander of the U. S. Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, refers to the Marine detachment there as "my Marines." There isn't a Marine aboard the station who isn't proud of the opportunity to serve with the captain.

The Dahlgren Marines like their post.

Technical Sergeant Whitelaw W. Carson, the detachment administrative chief, emphatically stated, "This has been one of my best duty stations. Of course, at any post, anyone may encounter small problems, but the advantages at Dahlgren far outnumber the disadvantages."

Carson is married, and his family occupies a spacious "Boom Town" dwelling. The hardy, industrious type, Carson gets a kick out of working in his own private garden, which adjoins his quarters.

Evidence that the remainder of the Marine detachment at Dahlgren agrees with Carson, insofar as duty is concerned, was supplied by Sgt. Maj. Cline.

"When the chips are down," he said, "our men go all out. There's nothing they won't do to increase the prestige of this station, their Marine detachment, or the entire Marine Corps."

END



ordnance school

by MSgt. Paul C. Curtis

Photos by

Sgt. Bernard A. Marvin



Lt. Col. R. M. Ervin is Ordnance School's CO. Major G. McComas is the exec; Capt. L. Bath heads one of the academic sections



Ordnance technicians came into their own when men stopped fighting with clubs and spears. The Corps trains these needed specialists at Quantico

IN THE beginning, war was a fairly simple thing. Men, armed with clubs and sharpened sticks, beat and stabbed each other insensible or until one of the adversaries lost his taste for combat and left the field of battle.

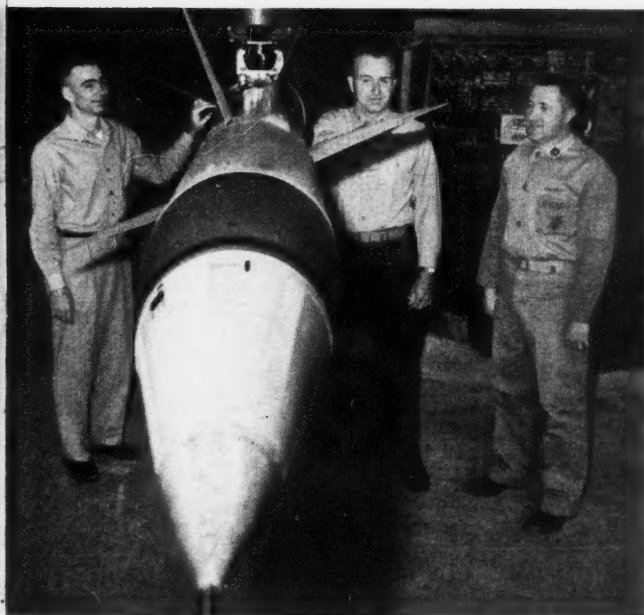
Even after the advent of the cross-bow, the stone catapult and the invention of gunpowder, the weapons of war remained relatively uncomplicated. An early firearm had only a few moving parts and when something went wrong it was repaired by the man who was using it, or replaced with a serviceable weapon. Every soldier was his own ordnance technician.

But man's ingenuity constantly devised newer and more complex arms until it became no longer possible for the individual combatant to know everything about the weapons with

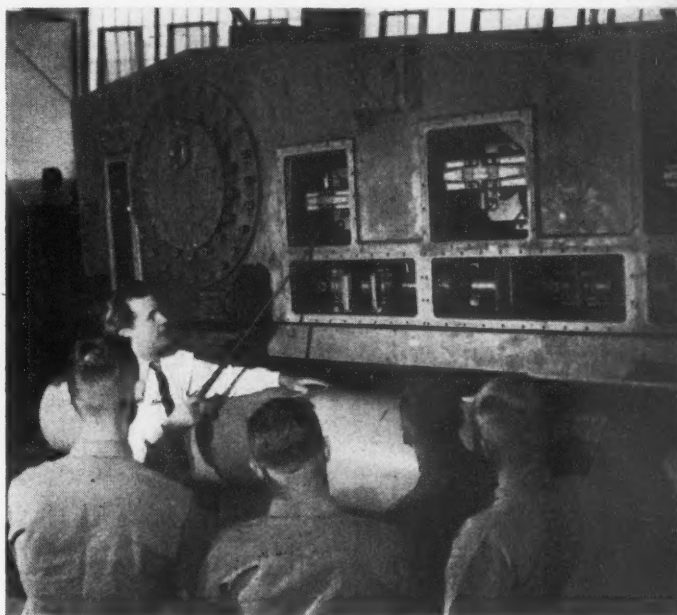
which he was armed. A new cog—the weapons repairman—became necessary in the machinery of war. Modern technology has enhanced this important individual and today's combat operation depends as much upon the men who maintain and repair ordnance equipment as it does upon the men who use the weapons.

The Ordnance School, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., is the primary source of trained ordnance technicians for the Marine Corps. It was established in 1942 as the Ordnance School and Repair Depot to meet the needs of a fast expanding Corps. It has functioned continuously—its course of instruction, methods and technique changing as rapidly as new ways and means of repairing ordnance were uncovered and new weapons devised, adopted and introduced into the Corps'

TURN PAGE



Enlisted men, officers and civilians attended the initial course on the Terrier Missile Launcher System. The second class is scheduled to start early in September



Civilian instructors, from the W. L. Maxson Corporation, taught the first class. Lud Horvath explained the intricate details of the launcher system's complicated relay panel

ORDNANCE SCHOOL (cont.)

ordnance arsenal.

Quantico's Ordnance School is divided into six academic sections with the dual mission of training selected students in the field of ordnance repair and the maintenance of the ordnance assigned to the Marine Corps Schools and other nearby Marine Corps installations. The latter mission is not a small job. MCS, Quantico has a large assortment of ordnance ranging from the .22-caliber pistol to the 155-mm. self-propelled gun and the Ordnance School takes on maintenance and repair jobs for organizations as far away as Annapolis, Md.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Ervin is the Commanding Officer of Ordnance School. The academic sections operate under the close supervision of the colonel and his executive officer, Major Glenn McComas. The entire curriculum of the school has been overhauled since Lt. Col. Ervin assumed command in July, 1957.

The newest—and perhaps the most important—academic section of the



Outdoor classes for the ammunition technicians are held in the Quantico boondocks. Rockets, shells and small arms ammo are on the curriculum



An ammunition technician must know how to safely dispose of unwanted explosive ordnance. A charge

of TNT destroyed an unserviceable artillery shell which was found on one of the field firing ranges



Infantry weapons armorers need the know-how to repair everything from .22 pistols to 106-mm. rifles



An instructor "rode the shoulders" of a neophyte armorer as he field tested a portable flamethrower

Ordnance School is the recently activated Missile Launcher Section which teaches the Terrier Missile Launcher System Repair Course. The 960-hour course trains a limited number of Marine Corps company grade officers and selected enlisted men in all phases of the Terrier Missile Launching System. The first class convened last December.

The current class is composed of 12 Marines and two civilian employees of the Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif. Practical application is an important phase of the instruction due to the complexities of the launching equipment. The facilities of the school are limited to one launching system and this factor will probably hold future classes to an input of from 12 to 15 students per class. Lt. Col. Ervin and Captain Lynn E. Bath, officer in charge of the Missile Launcher Section, agree that it would be impractical to try to handle a larger student load with the equipment now available.

The Terrier Missile Launcher is an automatically operated, electrically controlled mount for aiming and launching the Terrier missile. The power to position the launcher in train and elevation—and to lift and ram the missile—is electrically and hydraulically supplied. Instruction for repairing and maintaining the equipment is divided into three main subjects: Hydraulic, Electrical, and Mechanical Linkage. The students spend eight hours each aca-

demically poring over manuals, listening to lectures given by the two civilian instructors and applying the lessons learned in practical laboratory demonstrations. They spend additional hours at night and on weekends at intensive study.

The repairman does not have to know how to actually launch the missile in order to maintain and repair the launching system. But he must know the principles of the system's operation, the operation of the missile and the radar computer which aims and guides it to the target, and how to use the electronic test equipment which determines whether the launching system is in proper working order. These phases are all covered in the six-month course.

The W. L. Maxson Corporation, developers and manufacturers of the land-based Terrier Missile Launcher, prepared the manuals which are used in teaching the course. They also loaned the Ordnance School a pair of engineers from their staff—Perry Kennedy and Lud Horvath—to instruct the first class. Subsequent classes will be taught by Marine graduates of the course.

Every student in the present class has a background in the ordnance or electronic field. Marine Gunner William M. Brown, Jr., and Master Sergeant Clarence R. Stanley were on the staff of the Ordnance School before being assigned to the Missile Launcher Repair Course as students. Gunner Brown was the Assistant Training Officer in the

school's S-3 section and MSgt. Stanley was an instructor in the Optical Instruments Section.

Staff Sergeant Rufus Brown and Staff Sergeant William J. Weidner were section chiefs with the 1st Medium Anti-aircraft Missile Battalion at the Marine Corps Base, 29 Palms, Calif. A radar technician, a communicator and a machinist are also learning to be missile launcher repairmen.

"The course has gone very smoothly," Capt. Bath said in summing up the first four months of operation. "We will reorient the course for the next class, but only to change the presentation sequence of some subcourses."

The next class is due to begin in September and Capt. Bath hopes there will be plenty of volunteers from which to choose. The initial course was open only to company grade officers and staff noncommissioned officers but three-strippers, with the necessary prerequisites, will be admitted to future classes.

Applicants for the course should have previous training or experience in electricity and/or hydraulics, a GCT of 100, and at least two years of obligated service upon graduation from the course. A confidential security clearance is required and a background of high school physics would be helpful.

While the Missile Launcher Repairman Course is the newest addition to the Ordnance School's curriculum, the Ammunition Technician Course is one of the oldest. The Munitions Section

TURN PAGE

ORDNANCE SCHOOL (cont.)

(now called the Ammunition Section) was one of four sections which made up the Ordnance School when it was established in 1942.

Captain Donald E. Spangler, a former enlisted man and a veteran of more than 13 years in the ordnance field, is in charge of the Ammunition Section. Master Sergeant Joseph L. Stratmann, an ammunition technician since he graduated from the school in 1944, is the chief instructor. Five other enlisted instructors are also on the staff and four explosive ordnance disposalmen—two officers and two enlisted men—are assigned to the section with additional duties as instructors. The ammunition technician's field is only one step below the explosive ordnance disposal field and many EOD men are former ammunition technicians.

The 12-week, 360-hour Ammunition Technician Course is offered only to sergeants and above who are already working in the field. The students are taught how to handle, store and transport all classes of ammunition from the .22-caliber bullet to an 8-inch shell. They also learn how to safely dispose of unserviceable ammo—a hazardous job that requires know-how, safety awareness and skill.

The trainees are schooled on the new developments of mortar, artillery and small arms ammunition and they make

one field trip to the Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Md., to learn firsthand how powder, explosives and rocket propellants are made. They spend a lot of time in the Quantico boondocks on field problems and, before graduating from the course, the ammunition technicians must be able to set up and operate a field ammunition dump.

The ammunition technician does not necessarily have to turn himself out to pasture or mix mortar for bricklayers when he decides to retire from active duty.

"If you're short on looks and acting ability, but would still like to work in the movies, be an ammunition technician," Capt. Spangler said with a smile. "Many of the special effects men who help to make the war films more realistic were once ammunition technicians in the service."

Less glamorous civilian jobs are available with munitions manufacturers and at service arsenals and ammunition depots.

There would be no need for ammunition or men to handle it if there were no weapons to use it. The infantry weapons, which use a considerable amount, have grown in number, size and complexity since the days when the company armorer was referred to as a small arms mechanic. An infantry weapons armorer must have the technical knowledge to service and repair everything from a .22-caliber pistol to a 106-mm. recoilless rifle. The Infan-

try Weapons Section, of Ordnance School, conducts two 14-week courses each year to keep the Marine Corps supplied with these important craftsmen.

The 420-hour course begins with an introductory review of the fundamentals of small arms design and operation, and progresses to a detailed study of the 3.5-inch rocket launcher. In between, the students run a gamut of weapons including pistols, rifles, machine guns, mortars, flamethrowers and recoilless rifles. An assortment of mounts for some of these weapons, a pyrotechnic discharger, and a few revolvers and shotguns are thrown in for good measure. The students attend class six hours each day, five days each week, and put in an average of three hours each night in after-hours study.

Master Sergeant Earl R. Karbley, who reported to the school as an instructor in June, 1957, has been working as an armorer since 1941. Karbley attended Armorers School when it was housed at the Depot of Supply in Philadelphia.

"We learned the trade in one small room, lighted by three low-watt bulbs," Karbley recalled. "It was a 526-hour course then and included instruction on the 3-inch trench mortar and the Lewis machine gun."

The trench mortar and Lewis gun have given way to improved and more effective weapons in the Marine Corps' arsenal. Quantico's well-lighted class-



The students of the Artillery Weapons Repairman Course stripped, then assembled, an antiaircraft gun



MSgt. Claud Cooper showed Optical Instrument Repair students how to repair a delicate timepiece

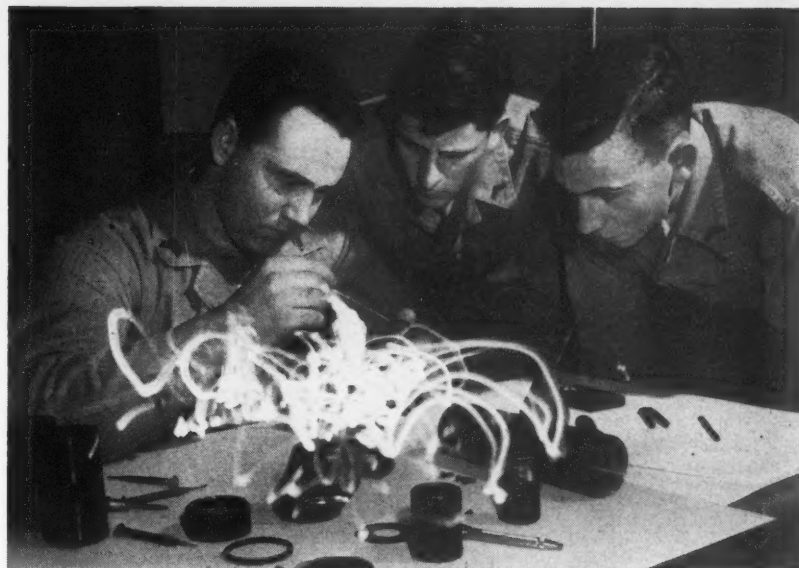
rooms, with plenty of working space, provide excellent facilities for teaching the shorter, but more technical, course.

Lieutenant Kenneth E. Noland, the officer in charge of the Infantry Weapons Section, is revising the armorers' course with the help of Master Sergeant Sidney E. Alvis and six instructors. It is planned to offer two Basic and two Advanced Courses each year in place of the two 14-week courses. The present course is open only to sergeants and above who already have an armorer's MOS but the proposed Basic Course will be open to all ranks with no experience in the field. The Advanced Course will be offered to graduates of the Basic Course and experienced armorers.

What the Infantry Weapons Section teaches about small arms, the Artillery Section teaches about the infantry support weapons.

The 13-week Artillery Weapons Repairman Course is open to corporals, sergeants and staff sergeants with a combination score of 200 or more on the arithmetic reasoning and pattern analysis portions of the General Classification Test. There are no MOS requirements but a background in artillery is desired. Accepted applicants must have at least two years of obligated service upon graduation from the course.

Each of the 14 subcourses included on the curriculum hinges on the other and every one is vital to the whole. The students learn the history and de-

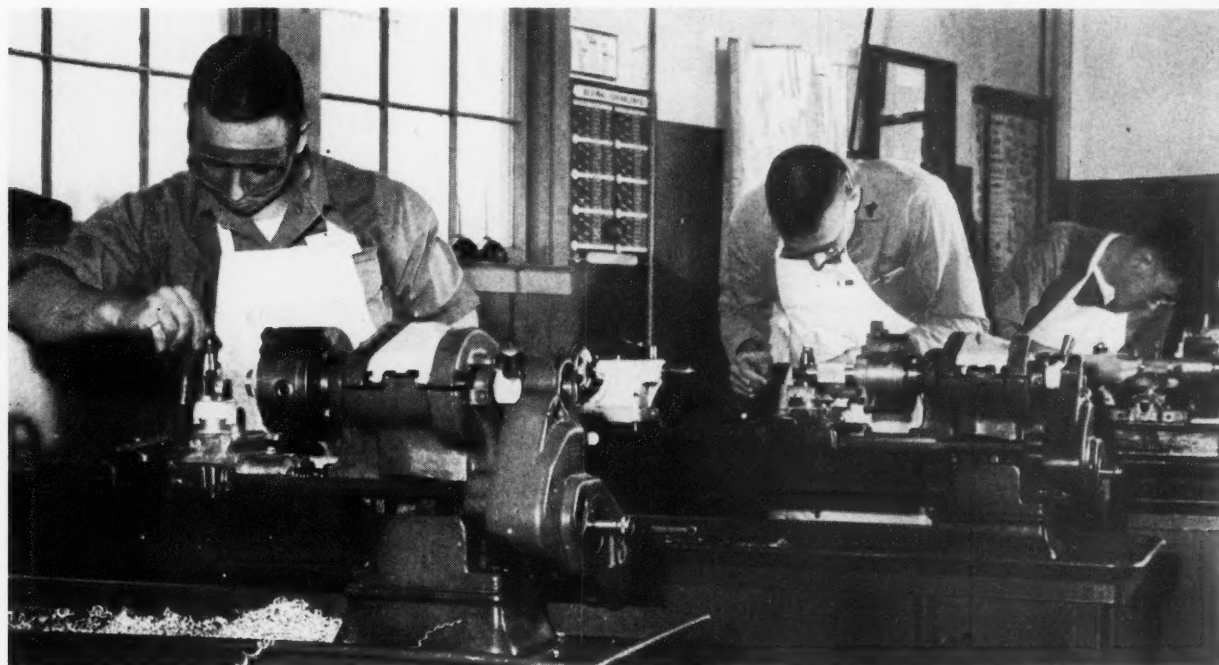


Sgt. Frank Van Lenten completely disassembled an M-49 telescope. The photographer's special lighting traced the movement of his hands

velopment of field and antiaircraft artillery; the fundamental components of artillery weapons; practical rigging as applied to field maintenance installations; and to service and repair nearly all of the Corps' artillery pieces. Eight artillery weapons, ranging from the 40-mm. gun to the 155-mm. self-propelled howitzer, are included in the

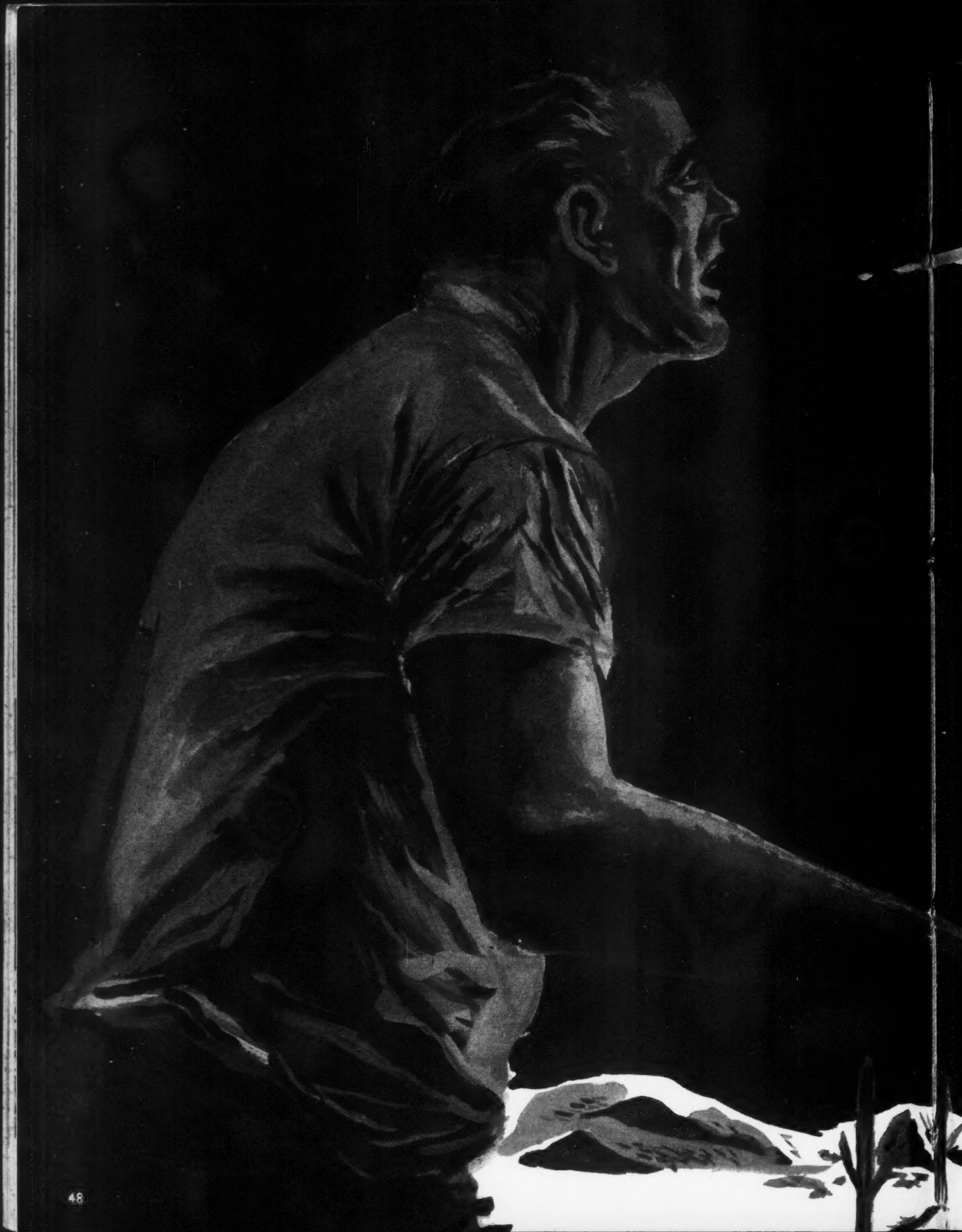
course.

Twenty hours of the 360-hour total are devoted to the technical inspection of ordnance material. In this subcourse, the student learns the types and causes of bore erosion and other common defects in cannon tubes. He must learn to determine whether a weapon is safe and serviceable (*continued on page 88*)



Repair Shop Machinist students get an education equal to about 18 months of on-the-job training in

civilian shops. Trainees learn to operate shapers and lathes, read blueprints, and heat-treat metals





Special Project

**The colonel needed a TSQK clearance
to uncover the secrets of his command**

by Earl Smith

COLONEL Calvin Gurney slammed a solid, hairy fist on top of his walnut desk. "What in hell is going on around here?" he bellowed. "Twenty-eight years I've been in the Corps; I've held commands from Alaska to New Guinea—and whether in the Atlantic or the islands, I always knew who was doing what—and why!"

"But Colonel . . ." Second Lieutenant Hubert Sheridan felt his collar dampen as beads of perspiration trickled down his neck.

TURN PAGE

SPECIAL PROJECT (cont.)

Col. Gurney thumped down heavily into his chair. "It's warm out here on the desert, isn't it, Lieutenant?" he asked through clouds of cigar smoke.

"Yes, Sir . . ."

"You think it's hot now? It'll get a lot hotter if I don't get some fast action. Look at this list of supplies drawn. And for what? For Project 4J8. What the hell is Project 4J8?"

"I've tried to find out, Sir, but our outfit is involved in so many joint tests and experiments with the Army, Navy, Air Force and civilian contractors that it's difficult to track them all down. Then, too, there is the security problem . . ."

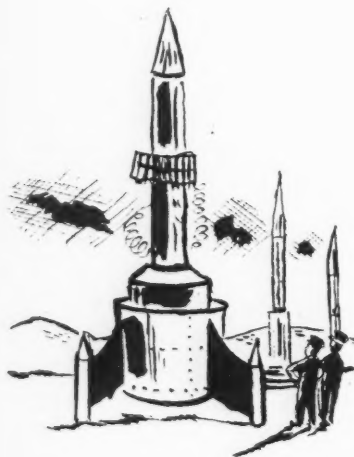
"What security problem?"

"Well, Sir, I tried to discuss this requisition with Sergeant Major Griswold, but when he found out I didn't have the proper clearance he . . ."

"You don't have the proper clearance? Why not?" snapped the colonel.

"I've had a complete checkout by ONI and the FBI, and have Top Secret clearance, but apparently that's no good for this. Sgt. Maj. Griswold said he couldn't discuss it with me until I had a TSQK clearance," explained the lieutenant.

"All right, Lieutenant. I'll take this matter up with the first sergeant myself."



"Fine sir." The lieutenant hesitated a moment. "I'm sure you have a TSQK clearance. . ."

Col. Gurney puffed on his cigar. "Yes . . . yes, of course," he said. "You may go, Lieutenant. I'll see what can be done about getting you a TSQK."

Col. Gurney bit deeply into his stogie after Lt. Sheridan departed, picked up

the copy of the questioned requisition and reread it. "Ord number 78161DOD-3744 STRONIU NITRATE, TYPE 64PX, 400 lbs. . . . 488ST1-P TRANSFORMERS, OBSL TYPE G, MOD 4, 12 UNITS . . . FUZES, MARK III, MOD 6, TYPE RZ-2, SERIES 9018-DOD 3451, 500 UNITS . . . PHOSPHORUS, PWDR, TYPE 4RDX, 600 lbs. . . . EXPLOSIVE, SOLID, TYPE RCXL-4, TEST SERIES 0846 DODXL, 6,000 lbs. . . . PIGTAILS, INSUL, TYPE BX6A, 400 UNITS." . . . the colonel muttered.

He pushed down the lever on his squawk box. "Top," he said, "get me the exec."

The executive officer, Major John Morgan, wasn't sure whether the colonel had a TSQK clearance. He said he'd check into it. Two hours later he called back.

"Sorry, Colonel," he said, "we can't find any entry of a TSQK clearance on your record." Major Morgan waited until the colonel's rage subsided, then he said, "In fact, Sir, we're having quite a time finding out just what a TSQK clearance is."

"You mean nobody knows?" thundered Col. Gurney.

"Well, we haven't been able to pin it down precisely . . ."

There was another small explosion, and the colonel hung up. Major Morgan sighed.

Back in his office, Col. Gurney slammed the switch on his squawk box. "Top, come in here," he barked.

Sgt. Maj. Harry Griswold strode briskly into the colonel's office. He was a huge man, over six-foot-four, with an angular, weatherbeaten face, topped by a bristly crew cut of gray hair. He was 19 years a Marine, did 30 push-ups every morning, and looked it.

Col. Gurney waved the requisition at him. "Now look here, Top," he said. "What the hell's going on? What's all this about Project 4J8 requiring a TSQK clearance?"

"That's what I've been told, Sir."

"Then," said Col. Gurney, "would you mind telling me just what a TSQK clearance is, and who issues it? Do you have a TSQK clearance?"

"Yes Sir, I have one. Got it while I was on TAD with the AEC and those other outfits at White Sands last year, if you recall, Sir."

"Well, I'm glad to hear that," muttered the colonel. "For awhile I thought someone was pulling my leg. Now, just what is 4J8?"

Sgt. Maj. Griswold looked at the colonel nervously and cleared his throat. "Well, Sir this is somewhat awkward. I believe I was required to sign a sworn statement not to discuss TSQK matters with anyone not cleared. However, Sir, if you'd like me to . . ."

"Forget it, Top, forget it," said Col. Gurney, wearily.

The early morning sun sparkled in the clear desert air as Col. Gurney drove past the big hangars and shops of the huge base. Small picket signs identified the buildings as Marine Corps, Army, Navy, Air Force, or one of the dozen or so civilian corporations engaged in experimental work in the area. Overhead a silver plane passed with a clap of thunder, but Col. Gurney was too preoccupied to notice. He grunted a greeting to his staff and stomped into his office. The exec was waiting.

"Morning, Jack," said the colonel. "Got my TSQK clearance?"

"No Sir, but we're working on it. Should have something soon. . ."

"What's the hold up?"

"We're having a little trouble finding out who has authority to issue it. Got a dispatch off to Washington last night. . ."

The exec left and Col. Gurney called for Second Lieutenant Sheridan.

"Lieutenant, I want you to conduct a little investigation," said Col. Gurney. "Something peculiar going on. I smell it. It's this damn Project 4J8 thing. Find out about it. I don't care about the details; just a rough idea of what they're doing. Damned inconsiderate of whoever is running it not to have briefed me on it. Give me a report by tomorrow."

"Aye, aye, Sir. I'll do my best. But without the proper clearance, I anticipate some difficulty . . ."

Col. Gurney tapped his desk impatiently. "Lieutenant, if I wanted an official report on this project, I would avail myself of the proper procedures for getting it."

"Yes Sir," said Sheridan hastily. "I'll get right on it."

During the day Sgt. Maj. Griswold seemed to be busier than usual. Several times he mumbled something to Cpl. Hatcher about going out and getting a good cup of coffee, even when a fresh pot had just finished perking and the aroma was drawing in people from other buildings. Each time the top would be gone for 15 or 20 minutes.

At noon, on his way to the messhall Griswold glanced furtively around and stepped into the telephone booth. He dropped in a coin, dialed and glanced around again. The hall was empty.

"Let me speak to Master Sergeant Williamson," said Griswold. "What? No one there by that name. . . Is this the Los Carlos Marine Corps Reserve Training Center. . . Oh, sorry, wrong number."

He redialed and got Williamson on the line. "Hello Willie, Grizzly. How are things going on your end?"

"No sweat," said Williamson. "Every-

thing squared away there?" "Yeah, we're doing fine," said Griswold. "Had a close call when the Old Man got suspicious over one of my requisitions, but I snowed my way out of it okay."

"How are they doing with the gear?" Williamson asked.

Griswold chuckled. "It really should be something. Tech Sergeant Bruno Kruger is working with some of the civilian longhairs and a couple of Navy technicians, and they've come up with some fantastic stuff. Kruger is a real brain . . . his old man's one of the top scientists at MIT, or some place like that, and this kid is really sharp."

"Good. Say, the jaycees want to send a couple hundred other kids. We've got plenty of folding chairs, so it's no strain for us. Okay with you people?"

"Sure," said Griswold. "The more the merrier."

Meanwhile Second Lieutenant Hubert Sheridan was systematically tracing down the supplies issued on requisition 15307 for Project 4J8, receipted for by Technical Sergeant B. Kruger.

He found that a trailer truck belonging to a civilian contractor had picked up part of the material from a warehouse, some of it from the ammo dump, and delivered part of it to building A16, occupied by an electronics corporation, part of it to building B33 occupied by the Navy, and some to building T-18, occupied by Army Ordnance.

After visiting all these locations and engaging in unpleasant conversations dealing with passes and clearances, he finally discovered that all the equipment apparently had been moved out to Rocket Range Six, 12 miles west of the main base.

Lt. Sheridan's luck ran out at the barbed wire fence encircling the rocky desert outpost. A polite corporal firmly told him only green passes were permitted on the rocket range. The corporal did not know how you obtained a green pass, but he had his orders.

Lt. Sheridan reported these facts to Col. Gurney. Sgt. Maj. Griswold grinned when he overheard the conversation from his desk in the outer office. He knocked on the colonel's door.

"Excuse me, Colonel, but I couldn't help hearing part of the conversation," he said. "If the Colonel would like me to do so, I'm sure I can make arrangements for a temporary limited access clearance to Rocket Range Six. I know those people pretty well, and we've done them a couple of favors. . . ."

"Excellent, Top," said Col. Gurney. "Please do that right away."

That afternoon Griswold placed a green pass on Col. Gurney's desk. The colonel beamed and congratulated him; a few minutes later the Top and the Old Man were in a jeep, bouncing over the dusty road leading to Rocket Range

Six.

The firing range lay in a crater-like excavation, a large apron of concrete with heavily-reinforced block houses recessed in the hillside. Col. Gurney topped the rise and gasped at the sight. On this flat expanse of concrete, a forest of several hundred small and medium rockets pointed skyward. Some were connected to strange wire and metal shapes, and were obviously rigged as propulsion units for these objects. The apron was littered with a spiderweb of cables.

"Why, I recognize some of this stuff," said Col. Gurney. "Looks like some of that old experimental gear used several years ago. . . ."

"Excuse me, Sir," said Griswold hastily, "but the Colonel will recall that the access clearance doesn't include . . ."

"Oh, all right, forget it," grumbled Col. Gurney. "I'll come back and have a close look when my clearance comes through. . . ."

A slight figure in dungarees with an armload of books came out of the blockhouse and hailed Griswold.

"Hi, Grizzly. Say, I finally got all the computations finished. Got so involved I asked the guys who run the big electronic computer to give me a hand. If everything comes off all right we should get some interesting configurations with our timed-sequences of infra-red homers and high frequency beam chasers. . . ." He stopped abruptly as he recognized Col. Gurney.

"Good afternoon, Sir," he stammered, saluting and dropping several books.

"Good afternoon, Sgt. Kruger," said Col. Gurney. "How are things going?"

"Why, uh, fine Sir. Just fine."

"Well, keep up the good work," said the colonel.

The next day, July 4th, was holiday routine—except for personnel engaged in priority work—such as Project 4J8. TSgt. Kruger and his helpers spent most of the day checking and rechecking their equipment and going over diagrams and figures in the control blockhouse. Sgt. Maj. Griswold was busy on the phone with final arrangements. Late in the afternoon he told Kruger he was going into town to check things out on that end.

"I'll give you a call from town 10 minutes before you kick things off, just to confirm that everything's in order," he said.

The athletic field of the Los Carlos High School was alive with children noisily crunching on ice cream cones. Sgt. Maj. Griswold finally spotted MSgt. Williamson encircled by an army of small but insistent beggars. Williamson was passing out bags of popcorn.

"This thing has really snowballed," shouted Williamson. "Looks like half the kids in town are here."

"What about the kids from the orphanage and hospital?" asked Griswold.

"All set," grinned Williamson. "Got 'em on seats up front, and stuffed with ice cream. Say, where are your trucks



with the gear? You guys don't have much time to set up, you know. It's almost dark now. . . . Man, don't throw me no curves at this late date. These kids'll tear me apart if they don't get to see some fireworks. . . ."

"Don't worry," smiled Griswold. "Just tell all of them to watch the sky over there; get rid of these outside lights. . . ."

At exactly 2130 Col. Calvin Gurney was relaxed in a lawn chair, enjoying the cool evening breeze and the quiet of the desert night.

At exactly 2131 Col. Gurney leaped to his feet as a column of green fire climbed from the floor of the desert to a height of 30,000 feet and exploded in a geyser of multi-colored twinkling stars.

A minute later, 12 red streamers arose from different areas of the desert, climbed to great heights, curved over and burned out as they converged, forming a four-mile high pattern of arches in the sky. Gradually the arches fell apart and broke up, giving the effect of a curtain opening.

Suddenly a half-dozen blue "bugs" appeared and buzzed playfully at 10,000 feet. Seconds later they were being chased by a similar number of yellow "bugs." Then bugs began rotating, circling, diving and climbing to form a dazzling sequence of geometric patterns. Then, on a signal, they converged and exploded in a multi-colored splash of flame.

For 45 minutes, one spectacular display followed another high over the desert, visible for hundreds of miles. Mrs. Gurney (continued on page 89)



In the angry battle glare of night final protective line firing, a Marine finds that he is never alone;

rather, he's part of a pyramiding base of firepower which has stopped the best any enemy could offer

by MSgt. Allen G. Mainard

Photos by

Sgt. Bernard R. Marvin

TARAWA WAS ONE of the Marine Corps' most critical battles. It was won because the Marines hitting the beach were properly trained. One civilian correspondent marveled as individual Marines began gathering remnants of units and moving against the almost im-

pregnable defenses. It was this initiative on all levels, from private to commissioned officer, that gave the Marines victory.

We learned from the Tarawas and Guadalcanals and Koreas. Many of the Marines who won the Corps' battles in WW II and Korea are still in the business of passing priceless combat experience along to the New Breed.

Last year more than 30,000 Marines began their combat apprenticeship under some of these veterans at the First Infantry Training Regiment at Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Individual combat training at the

ITR is based on two things—experience and leadership. While the policy statement says that basically trained Marines will receive the principles of individual infantry combat with emphasis on field training to qualify them for duty as members of fire teams and rifle squads, the ITR Marines use this only as a starting point.

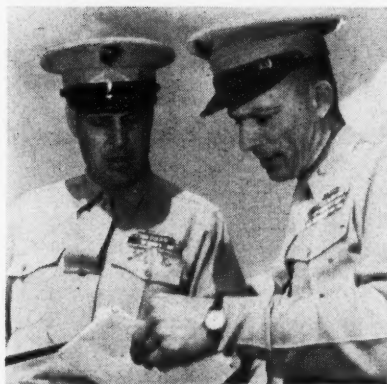
Like the DIs at the two Marine Corps Recruit Depots, ITR instructors and NCOs want no ghosts to say of them, "If only your training program had done its job."

In 1957, 33,242 Marines received individual combat training at Camp Le-

Combat

APPRENTICESHIP

More than 30,000 new Marines received battle training from veterans of WW II and Korea at the First Infantry Training Regiment last year



Col. R. L. Stallings (L) ITR CO, conferred with Major R. Newsom

jeune. Of this number, 2186 were six-month enlistees who returned to Camp Lejeune after leave to take the advanced course. Three hundred were reenlisting sergeants and below who had been out of the Corps for more than 90 days. Three thousand were members of the Organized Reserves whose units took Summer training at Camp Lejeune.

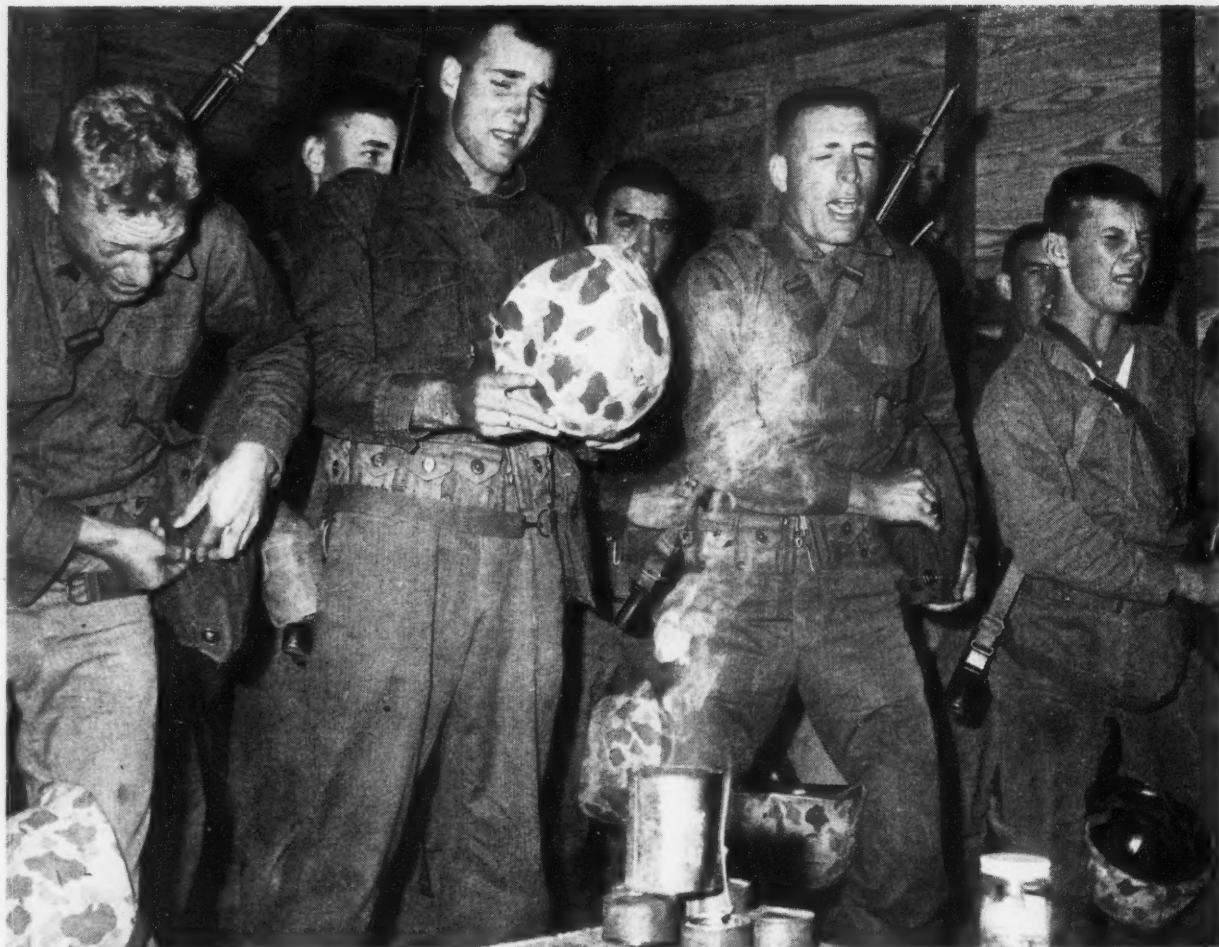
Only 34 men failed to complete their training.

"Our entire training program is designed to develop a confident, self-reliant, self-disciplined, effective fighting Marine," Colonel Randall L. Stallings, the ITR commanding officer, has said.

TURN PAGE



Smoke partially obscured the firing line when the trainees learned to fire rifle grenades. The first man intently watched his grenade's flight



Gas mask drill took on new meaning for these men in the gas chamber. Every Marine sang a verse

of the "Hymn" under these conditions and quickly gained a new respect for chemical warfare gear

APPRENTICESHIP (cont.)

"We teach them to fight. When they come here they know how to carry out orders under close supervision. Here, we give them the problems, but they have to work them out themselves."

The majority of the men receive only the 30-day individual combat training. These trainees are TAD to the Regiment and come straight to Camp Lejeune from Parris Island. Their training must be completed within 30 days of arrival—not 30 training days. During this time they receive 57 hours instruction in general subjects, 15 categories; weapons, 41 hours, 12 categories; and tactical subjects, 52 hours, 13 categories.

In addition, they receive 13 hours commanding officer's time. Eighteen hours are devoted to processing, pay and leave transportation.

On paper, it amounts to little more than facts and figures. Figuring the human elements, it is a complex problem of great importance to the Marine



Rifles are kept in hand so much that they almost become part of the Marine. ITR instructors stressed the importance of bayonet fighting

Corps. The most expensive training is that which does not accomplish its mission. The saving here is in human life, should these men go into combat.

The trainee learns that he is not just a rifle on his own in a fire team. By the time he has completed training, he has learned that he is a part of a pyramiding base of fire which has stopped the best the enemy has been able to offer in the past. He learns teamwork, but retains his individuality. His instructors and NCOs work as closely with him as the DI he left a short time before.

The personalized leadership of his NCOs and instructors, backed by their years of experience, builds the confidence and esprit these men will need in combat.

No individual officer or NCO in the ITR is "typical," although their military backgrounds are amazingly alike. Only one of the three battalion commanders is not a former enlisted man. All of the executive officers served in the ranks. The NCOs, in the majority, are combat veterans. Four members of the regiment hold the Navy Cross; most wear Purple Hearts. Age to these men is no consideration. They are teachers and their stock in trade is a trained Marine who can survive in combat.

The first training day is devoted to orienting the trainee. Then the work begins. The first seven days cover in-

spections, drill, map reading, living in the field, fire team and rifle squad, formations and signals, individual movement, fire team in the attack, compass, hand and rifle grenades, scouting and patrolling, zero of battle sights, night compass march, air and mechanized defense and four periods of training on the BAR. This takes the men to 15 different indoor and outdoor classrooms and ranges. The second week is just as complex and diversified, with the real thrill coming on the ninth training day.

On the training schedule it reads, "Night Final Protective Line Firing, Range K-16." It begins early in the day with a series of lectures on all the infantry weapons in a regiment. As each weapon is explained, it is demonstrated to the trainees. Later in the day, the outstanding platoon goes onto the firing line with live ammo.

Before them, supposedly, is the attack route of the enemy. There are tanks, and amtracs, bunkers and other positions. The riflemen start the music with the heavier staccatto of the BARs chiming in moments later. The chief instructor, like a bandmaster, brings all his instruments into play in an impressive three-minute selection. After the BARs, the instructors open up with light, then heavy, machine guns. The rocket launchers and recoilless rifles add their flash and roar to the simulated battle scene. Pre-set charges simulate mortar

and artillery bursts and concentrations.

The silence is shocking the first moments after the firing ceases.

"This is where they really begin to realize that they are not alone but part of a team," the instructors said. "It is also one of the first times they fire live ammo off a regular rifle range and it clutches them up a little."

Shortly after dark the final problem is fired. It is one of the most spectacular displays of defensive fire that can be devised.

Again the instructors explain each part of the battle; each weapon's use and effectiveness. The flares and tremendous billows of orange-red flame bursting from the simulated charges throw a realistic, battlefield illumination over the scene. The machine guns fire only tracer ammunition. From a single rifle crack to a full battle roar takes only seconds and the entire demonstration lasts only minutes. The effect stays with the watchers much longer.

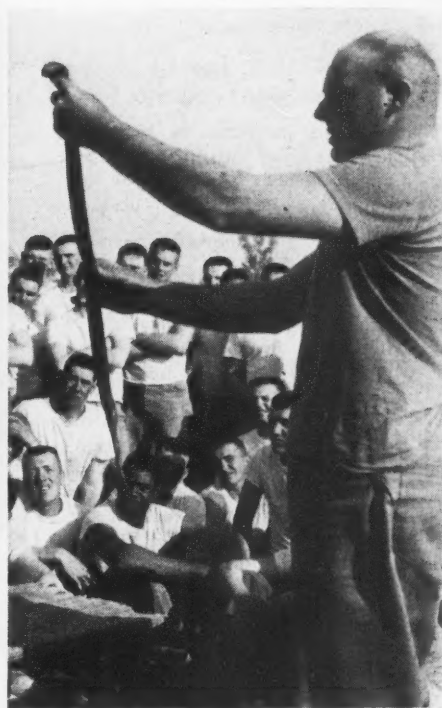
"Put them into combat right now," one veteran instructor observed, "and I'll bet they can take anybody."

Technical Sergeant John F. Halligan, Company "B" gunnery sergeant, has taken 23 companies through training in his two years in the ITR. Halligan is a big man physically. His size and bearing automatically command the attention and respect of his troops. Red-haired, bull-voiced and extremely opin-

TURN PAGE



MSgt. John Tokash taught his men to respect live hand grenades. Safety officers were on hand to see that no duds were left behind



Technique of survival was taught by Technical Sergeant J. Halligan



Most of the trainees are fresh from boot camp at Parris Island and have no trouble running the many obstacle courses at the regiment

APPRENTICESHIP (cont.)

ionated when it comes to his men, Halligan uses every possible minute for training. If there is a short break and the company is close to an obstacle course, the men run it.

So does Halligan.

In bivouac he takes up slack time by teaching his men the refinements of judo or hand-to-hand combat. Usually he will pick a small man such as Private Joseph P. "Giant" Chiarenza as a partner for a youthful giant like Private Carl E. Theis. While it might make a ludicrous picture in the beginning, the small man is taught to do more than protect himself. Halligan begins by demonstrating each throw, defense or bayonet thrust, then lines up the company for a full workout. When he's displeased he calls them his "little girls," but he "always treats them like men."

All of the training is interesting but four phases, in particular, catch the fancy of the troops—the final night protective line firing, combat in towns, basic combat information and booby

traps.

The ITR demonstration troops show the proper methods for fighting in towns. The use of camouflaged dungarees, coupled with plenty of gunfire and

explosives make it a convincing and interesting show. After the demonstration, the troops run the course. While they don't have the polish of the demonstration troops, they more than make up for it in enthusiasm.

Booby traps, deadly in combat, are just as frightening in training. The instructors booby trap everything but the trainees. The training area abounds in trip wires, pressure mines and anything else they can devise. After Technical Sergeant J. W. Johnston completes his lecture on how to discover and disarm the various types used, he selects several trainees to go out of the immediate area to set traps for their buddies.

It is notable that trainees show a grave respect for even the limited explosives they are allowed to use. In training they use a large firecracker which is extremely loud. Three Fox-trot Company trainees, Privates Ray H. Green, Robert K. Gazzola and Pfc Edward E. Gutshall, Jr., set up traps for their company. While they were working, the instructors booby-trapped the path leading back to the outdoor classroom. Constant attention to detail and extra work on the part of the instructors keep the men on their toes. While their operations appear to be amusing in training, the lessons are brought home exceedingly well. Few men traipsing unwarily along a path will soon forget the roar and smoke when they set off a booby trap.

Basic combat information is one of the most graphic courses offered. The instructors have paid for many of their added props out of their own pockets. The troops are first given a lecture on what to look for in captured enemy positions, how to handle prisoners and how to get their information back to



TSgt. Halligan faced a naked bayonet, for demonstration purposes only, when his troops went through the hand-to-hand combat training course

their own people.

Dummies in special uniforms and helmets with various unusual equipment are set up in defensive positions. The instructor sets the scene. He has a patrol leader left behind at a captured enemy emplacement while his patrol is out in the boondocks chasing the enemy. The patrol leader is a volunteer from the trainees and few of them "survive" the booby traps or other tricks more than a few moments. Several members of the company are previously decked out in special uniforms and are given special instructions. All carry concealed weapons such as water pistols, cap guns and rubber daggers. These are used to avoid injury, for the Marine "actors" play their roles with vigor.

The patrol leaders and members are "cut down" one by one by the prisoners until the final weapon is found. Dummy grenades are thrown and escape attempts are made but the trainees are



Camp Lejeune's CG, Brig. Gen. A. R. Brunelli inspected the ITR

quick to catch on—do it right, or "die."

The three courses which cause the biggest change in the attitude of the men are the close combat range firing, live hand grenades and the infiltration course.

On the close combat range, pop-up targets are used and the trainees have one clip of live ammunition. They start down a woodland trail covered by such obstacles as barbed wire entanglements, logs over streams, roadblocks and pits. The tenseness is apparent in the crouching, high-stepping walk as they wait for their targets to present themselves.

Some clutch up slightly. They forget to release the safety and stand, pulling desperately on locked triggers. Others fire too quickly and miss the targets altogether—the first time. Since electronically controlled targets are being used, the trainees have a better idea of their combat marksmanship.

The live grenade ranges are treated



Trainees are quick to learn combat principles. They seldom repeat their mistakes, especially when a "prisoner" turns the tables on them

with full respect. No one can play with an MK-2 fragmentation grenade without some nervousness. But veteran instructors such as Master Sergeant John Tokash and Technical Sergeant Donald R. Meissner keep the danger to a minimum.

The Infiltration Course, also called "Copper Bottom Lane," gives the trainee his first real baptism of fire. With live machine gun fire cracking only 40 inches over his head, he must traverse approximately 100 yards of trenches, logs and open spaces on his belly. Explosives in specially bunkered pits add to the realism. Technical Sergeant Russell Reff, senior instructor in the General Subjects Section, also acts as range boss on one infiltration course. Using a powerful public address system and staff NCOs who parallel the crawling men, Reff keeps up a running stream of advice and admonition, especially to the men who lag behind or show a tendency to bunch up. As the relays reach the last trench line, the guns cease fire and Reff orders a screaming charge. It is a happy group of men who come out of the trench, knowing that the ordeal is over.

After the exercise, the troops are allowed to go back over the course to pick up their valuables such as lighters, wallets, pens and sometimes even equipment. Quite a bit of small change is

always left around; that's how the course got its name.

The nerve center of the ITR is the S-3 section. All training schedules for the many companies are set up and kept up-to-date by the section. The "tote" board which shows exactly where every platoon is taking training, by the hour, fills the major part of the room.

The ITR at Camp Lejeune has several problems. The ranges and outdoor classrooms are from 12 to 18 miles from Camp Geiger. Last year the 4th Transport Platoon from Marine Corps Base rolled 1,500,000 miles in support of the regiment. Headed by CWO Kenneth C. Boston, the attached unit operates a total of 126 "steering wheels" and can "lift" 1580 men at one time. In addition to trucking the trainees to and from Camp Geiger, one of their biggest jobs is transporting water and rations to the troops in the field. On a normal day the motor transport personnel will log seven to eight thousand miles. In May, they drove 158,000 accident-free miles, which is outstanding, considering that the majority of their driving is done on Highway 17, the main highway from Jacksonville to Wilmington, N.C.

Weather also presents a problem, especially in the rainy season. As a result, dual training schedules are maintained for each company—one for sunshine, one (continued on page 65)

Gusty winds blew most of the jumpers away from the cross. Stuart Rose, 19, hit the mark

1st Sgt. R. N. Davis

TSgt. H. F. Schubach

The Marines finished fifth
with borrowed parachutes against
14 Army and collegiate teams

PARA MEET

by MSgt. Allen G. Mainard

Photos by Sgt. Donald Pickett and
Jim Crosby, *Wilmington (Del.)
News-Journal*

THREE FORCE Troops parachutists from Camp Lejeune, N. C., were the first Marines to jump, as a team, in a pre-

cision parachuting competition.

They were the first to take advantage of the Commandant's permission to form off-duty sport parachute clubs not under the sponsorship of the Marine Corps.

All were qualified military parachutists with excellent records in the 2d Amphibious Reconnaissance Company, yet they had never jumped the open gore parachute and knew nothing

about spot jumping rules and techniques used in sport competition.

The Marines were jumping against 42 of America's top sport parachutists, two of whom had been members of the 1956 American team which competed in Moscow.

To say that Technical Sergeant Harry F. Schubach, Staff Sergeant Richard N. Davis and Sergeant Alfons J. Mednis were underdogs is the understatement



Sgt. A. J. Mednis

Sgt. J. Kleinman

of the year. They didn't have any parachutes of their own!

Yet they finished fifth against 14 teams and TSgt. Schubach was fourth high individual scorer.

Sergeant Jordan Kleinman was alternate jumper for the team and the author lent his open gore chutes and acted unofficially as coach.

More chutes were needed but open gore parachutes are scarce. The chute is specially designed for sport parachuting. Classing a conventional parachute with the open gore is like comparing a Model "T" with a sports car. Lieutenant John R. Moody, USN, who was not in the competition, lent the team his set, and for awhile, it looked like only

a two-man team would be entered. But Sergeant First Class Herschel Rourke of the 82d Airborne Division Team repacked after his jump and offered his chutes to Sgt. Mednis.

First Lieutenant James Perry, also of the 82d and a former Marine, offered to spot for the Marines since they were not familiar with contest techniques.

No one gave the Marines more help than the three Army teams. In addition to the 82d Airborne jumpers, members of the 101st Airborne Division and 77th Special Forces Group, Airborne, went overboard briefing the Marines on the equipment and the open gore parachute.

The first day of the contest, the jumps were rained out. The second day,

rain fell until noon but the jumpers went up as the weather began to clear.

Due to the weather, all jumps were made from 2300 feet and the parachutists had to open within three seconds after leaving the aircraft. The target was a cross in a circle 25 yards in diameter. TSgt. Schubach's landing was within the circle, one of the few to make it since the gusty winds "suckered out" most of the jumpers.

Sgt. Kleinman and the author jumped with Jacques A. Istel and SFC Rourke after the competition. Istel, a Marine Corps Reserve captain, brought the open gore parachute and stabilized free fall technique to the U. S. (*Sky Diver, Leatherneck*, (continued on page 92)

All-Marine Handball



Photo by Sgt. Fred Heinrich

Col. Forest Thompson, who presented the awards, congratulated the singles and doubles champions,

and the runners-up. Eleven commands sent their sharpest players to the third All-Marine tourney

by MSgt. Woody Jones
Leatherneck Sports Editor

MSgt. Earl L. Russell has won the Corps' handball championship three years in a row

MASTER SERGEANT Earl L. Russell, VMR-352, Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif., defeated Major Arthur W. Latta, Jr., Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., for the singles championship in the All-Marine Handball Tournament at the Pentagon Athletic Center, Washington.

It was Russell's third consecutive win over Latta for the singles title.

Russell teamed with Master Sergeant Walter Piusz, El Toro, to win the doubles championship. In 1957, Russell and 'Toro's Captain Michael Cervin won the first All-Marine handball doubles crown.

The doubles runners-up were Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Sohn and Major Arthur Beverley, of the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.

Singles semi-finalists were Major James McGee, HQMC, and Captain Merrill Jacobs, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego. McGee was a semi-finalist in 1956 and '57.

Doubles semi-finalists were First Lieutenant Alan Novak and Second Lieutenant David Mackenroth, from the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif., and Majors Latta and McGee.

Eleven Marine Corps commands were represented at the tournament by 44 singles entries and 23 doubles teams.

Colonel Forest C. Thompson, commanding officer of the host command, Headquarters Battalion, HQMC, presented awards to the winners, semi-finalists and quarter-finalists. Awards consisted of electric clocks and large Marine emblems mounted on wooden stands, block "M" letters, and plaques.



PENTAGON ATHLETIC CENTER

SINGLES
EVENT

ALL-MARINE HANDBALL

APRIL 29 - MAY 4 1958
TOURNAMENT DATETHIS OFFICIAL DRAW SHEET
MUST BE RETURNED TO:

| NAME | FIRST ROUND | ADDRESS | SECOND ROUND | THIRD ROUND | FOURTH ROUND | FIFTH ROUND | PLAYERS SEED |
|--|-------------|---------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 MSgt. EARL RUSSELL, EL TORO | "BYE" | | RUSSELL | RUSSELL | | | RUSSELL |
| 2 MAJOR EARL FAULK, HQMC | | | FAULK | | | | LATTA |
| 3 LT. COL. A. WALKER, JR., HQMC (DEFAULT) | "BYE" | | | | RUSSELL | | McGEE |
| 4 COL. RIVERS MORRELL, JR., CHERRY POINT | | | MORRELL | LAFIVRE | | | |
| 5 MAJOR EDWARD LEFAIVRE, HQMC | | | LAFIVRE | | | | |
| 6 1st LT. ROBERT JEWELL, 29 PALMS | "BYE" | | | | | RUSSELL | |
| 7 2nd LT. DAVID MACKENROTH, PENDLETON | "BYE" | | MACKENROTH | MACKENROTH | | | |
| 8 CAPT. EDWARD SCHULTZE, CHERRY POINT | "BYE" | | SCHULTZE | | MACKENROTH | | |
| 9 1st LT. ROYCE FLIPPIN, JR., QUANTICO | | | FLIPPIN | FLIPPIN (DEFAULT) | | | |
| 10 MSgt. CHARLES SPENCER HQMC | | | KRUMREY | | | | RUSSELL |
| 11 TSGT. MAURICE KRUMREY, 29 PALMS | "BYE" | | | | | | |
| 12 CAPT. LESTER SADLER, LEJEUNE | "BYE" | | SADLER | CHMELIK | | | |
| 13 1st LT. JAMES CHMELIK, FT. MEADE | "BYE" | | CHMELIK | | RENKOWSKI | | |
| 14 CWO GEORGE HUNTER, PENDLETON | | | HUNTER | RENKOWSKI | | | |
| 15 1st LT. ROBERT PEDERSEN, ALBANY | | | RENKOWSKI | | | JACOBS | |
| 16 SGT. ARTHUR RENKOWSKI HQMC | "BYE" | | | | | | |
| 17 1st LT. PAUL KIRWIN, 29 PALMS | | | KIRWIN | KIRWIN | | | |
| 18 MSgt. WALTER PIUSZ, EL TORO | | | PIUSZ | | JACOBS | | |
| 19 CPL. ROGELIO DIAZ, LEJEUNE | "BYE" | | BERG | JACOBS | | | |
| 20 CAPT. DONALD BERG, PARRIS ISLAND | | | JACOBS | | | | |
| 21 SSGT. JOHN BATTAGLIA, CHERRY POINT | | | | | | | |
| 22 CAPT. MERRILL JACOBS, SAN DIEGO | | | | | | | |
| 23 MAJOR JAMES McGEE, HQMC | "BYE" | | McGEE | McGEE | | | |
| 24 CWO ROBERT LUCHT, HQMC | | | LUCHT | | McGEE | | |
| 25 TSGT. GEORGE NELSON, 29 PALMS | "BYE" | | | | | | |
| 26 MSgt. THOMAS POLVOGT, JR., QUANTICO | | | POLVOGT | POND | | | |
| 27 SGT. ROSCOE ALLEN, LEJEUNE | | | POND | | | McGEE | |
| 28 MAJOR DARWIN POND, JR., HQMC | "BYE" | | | | | | |
| 29 SSGT. ROBERT MEYER, SAN DIEGO | | | MEYER | MEYER | | | |
| 30 PFC RICHARD ROBERTSON, 29 PALMS | | | ROBERTSON | | MEYER | | |
| 31 COL. ELMER BRACKET, JR., HQMC | "BYE" | | | | | | |
| 32 CAPT. THEMISTOCLES ANNAS, PARRIS ISLAND | "BYE" | | ANNAS | ANNAS | | | |
| 33 1st LT. ALAN NOVAK, PENDLETON | "BYE" | | NOVAK | | | | |
| 34 CAPT. REGINALD SAULS, IV, EL TORO | | | SAULS (DEFAULT) | SULLIVAN | | | |
| 35 CPL. PHILIP KIKEL, LE JEUNE | | | SULLIVAN | | ARBACAS | | |
| 36 MAJOR WALTER SULLIVAN, HQMC | "BYE" | | | | | | |
| 37 1st LT. CHARLES AUSTIN, LE JEUNE | | | AUSTIN | ARBACAS | | | |
| 38 CAPT. WILLIAM ARBACAS, 29 PALMS | | | ARBACAS | | | | |
| 39 CAPT. DAVID TWOMEY, HQMC | "BYE" | | | | | LATTA | |
| 40 1st LT. JOHN ELVIG, PENDLETON | | | ELVIG | SHAFER | | | |
| 41 1st LT. STUART SHAFER, EL TORO | | | SHAFER | | LATTA | | |
| 42 COL. LOUIS FRANK, HQMC (DEFAULT) | "BYE" | | | | | | |
| 43 CAPT. RUSSELL YOST, CHERRY POINT | "BYE" | | YOST (DEFAULT) | LATTA | | | |
| 44 MAJOR ARTHUR LATTA, HQMC | | | LATTA | | | | |

RUSSELL
WINNER

LATTA

The undersigned certifies that
this is the official record of play
in the event named above.Aut Latta
CHAIRMANNOTE: Players should make certain that their names
and addresses are correctly recorded.

DRAW SHEETS COURTESY Wilson SPORTING GOODS CO.

END
61

In Reserve



Edited by MSgt. Allen G. Mainard



Photo by SSgt. John Seoblie

SSgt. Glenn H. King, VMF-144, SSgt. Sallie A. Dyni, 5th Inf. Bn., Pfc Lee B. Laskin, 68th Inf. Co., and SSgt. Wolf D. Hauser, 2d Tank Bn., took top honors in the Technique of Instruction contest

Confusion

What's in a name? Confusion, maybe, if the name is Mashburn and it appears on the roster of the 31st Infantry Co., Johnson City, Tenn.

During the past year, the unit has had three sergeants by the name of Mashburn. And, to make things more complicated, they all had the same address: Route 3, Erwin, Tenn.

As if this were not enough, each of the sergeants had a wife with the same first name and middle initial. At this point, the disbursing officer began to question the authenticity of his records but, after a recheck, he was convinced that there was, indeed, an abundance of Mashburns.

Recently, the sole remaining Mashburn on the staff integrated into the Regular Marine Corps, and requested

a transfer to Florida under the reenlistment option.

Sgt. Ralph W. Deaver
6thMCRRD, Atlanta, Ga.

Guided Missile Age

The guided missile age met the Marine rifleman recently and came out second best. The 2d Amphibian Tractor Co., USMC, Jacksonville, Fla., carried out a mock battle on Quarantine Island, in the St. Johns River, during a drill period and captured the missile launching site of an "Aggressor" nation.

The Reservists landed from their P-5 tractors and, using blank ammunition, quickly overran the "enemy" positions on the south end of the island. Members of the I-I staff acted as Ag-

gressors and kept up a constant harassment during the night.

The Reserve company jumped off the next morning to secure the island and capture a full-scale replica of a guided missile.

2d Amphibian Tractor Co.
Jacksonville, Fla.

Reenlistment After 30

First Sergeant Francis P. McGrath, a Marine with service dating back to 1927, recently reenlisted for two more years at the 13th Infantry Bn., U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, in Washington, D. C., where he is currently serving as the Inspector-Instructor sergeant major.

McGrath first enlisted in the Marine Corps in December, 1927, as a private, and served in that capacity until his promotion to Pfc in 1935. He attained the rank of first sergeant in 1942.

During his Marine Corps service, 1st Sgt. McGrath has served in many parts of the world: Nicaragua, 1928; China, 1932-1935; Cuba, 1940-1941; and the First Marine Division, 1942-1944, in the South Pacific during World War II. He also served with the First Marine Aircraft Wing during the Korean conflict.

1st Sgt. William H. Bean
13th Inf. Bn.
Washington, D. C.

No Feud

If shooting feuds ever break out again in West Virginia, agitators will soon find that Parkersburg is the place to stay away from.

The 104th Infantry Company had peaceful purposes in mind when it set out to teach local youngsters the finer points of marksmanship. In association with the Junior Rifle Association, the 104th opened its doors to an expected "small group" of enthusiasts.

Today the project has blossomed into a career and nearly 200 young Hickoks and Oakleys are blasting away at the "V" rings.

SSgt. Bill Driscoll
5thMCRRD, Washington, D. C.



Photo by MSgt. R. E. Olund
The Honorable Robert Wilson (R., Calif.), and Brig. Gen W. W. Stickney looked on while Robert Deckert, General Counsel to the Department of Defense, congratulated the new MCROA president, Colonel John L. Winston, USMCR, during the California convention

Towle Trophy

The Women Marine Supply Platoon, 2d Depot Supply Bn., Philadelphia, has been named the winner of the Katherine B. Towle Trophy for 1957. Major General Alan Shapley, Director of Reserve, HQMC, cited good leadership, unit pride and individual interest as con-

tributing factors.

"It is apparent from your high percentage of attendance at annual field training that your unit possesses 'esprit de Corps' to a very high degree," the general wrote, concerning their award.

The Towle Trophy is awarded annually to the WM company or platoon of the Organized Reserve which attains

the highest combined officer and enlisted attendance at the annual field training. The trophy is named in honor of Colonel Katherine B. Towle, former Director of the Women Marines.

Newsletter, 4thMCRRD
Philadelphia, Pa.

Father's Footsteps

Thomas W. Quigley, of 4820 Flinders Ave., Kensington, Md., received his Marine Corps warrant officer's bars in a ceremony recently at Marine Fighter Squadron 321, Naval Air Station, Anacostia.

The warrant officer bars were pinned on Quigley by his father, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Quigley, USMC (Ret.) who completed 41 years of Marine Corps duty in 1944. The senior Quigley was one of the first seven Marine Corps warrant officers, receiving his appointment in 1917, shortly after the rank was created.

Warrant Officer Quigley has seen 16 years of Marine Corps duty, including combat on Guadalcanal and New Georgia during World War II. Since September, 1946, he has been a member of Marine Air Reserve Fighter Squadron VMF-321, which is based at Anacostia. With his promotion, he will now serve as ordnance officer for the squadron.

In civilian life, WO Quigley is a research biochemist for the Agricultural Research service in Washington, D. C.

MARTD, MARTC
USNAS, Anacostia
END

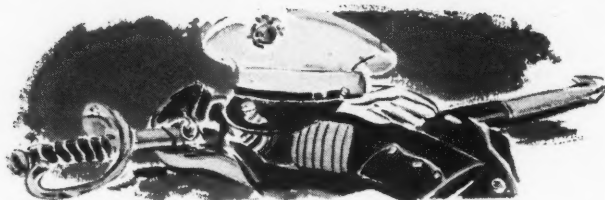


Official USMC Photo
Lt. Col. Thomas Quigley, USMCR (Ret.), pinned new warrant officer's bars on his son, Thomas



Official USMC Photo
Lt. Col. K. L. Reusser (L) presented HMR-770's first colors to the CO, Lt. Col. J. E. Morrison

Once a Marine...



EACH MONTH Leatherneck will publish the names of officer and enlisted personnel who are retired from the Marine Corps. Newsworthy items concerning retired personnel will also be published. Names of retired personnel are furnished by the Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, and are not to be considered as orders to retirement or transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Compiled by MSgt. Paul C. Curtis



| | | |
|-----------------------|--------|------|
| JOHNSON, Jessie L. | 268375 | 0369 |
| LANGDON, George M. | 263868 | 5536 |
| LUNCH, Fred W. | 251650 | 0141 |
| NOEL, Russell A. | 265903 | 6431 |
| PURINGTON, Robert F. | 196769 | 1371 |
| REID, Will C. | 264439 | 6461 |
| ROBERTS, Joseph E. | 252341 | 1371 |
| SEAMAN, Vernon L. | 264441 | 0369 |
| SHAW, Jr., Charles M. | 216048 | 0369 |
| TAYLOR, Theodore S. | 254116 | 1833 |
| WINDLEY, James H. | 250116 | 3371 |
| CHARLES, Samuel M. | 268222 | 6413 |

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

| | | |
|----------------------|--------|------|
| BRAIN, Charles W. | 319202 | 1381 |
| BROWN, Irving R. | 246902 | 2311 |
| DE LUCA, Joseph J. | 263080 | 3049 |
| DODSON, John D. | 263790 | 0369 |
| FAULKNER, Ceaf C. | 262769 | 3516 |
| HARKER, Lowell O. | 262812 | 0369 |
| HARRIS, Benjamin B. | 264773 | 0811 |
| JACKSON, Dewey W. | 268488 | 3311 |
| KELLY, Chester L. | 264448 | 0111 |
| LESZKIEWICZ, Charles | 267940 | 3049 |
| OWENS, William | 244335 | 0369 |
| SMITH, Raymond E. | 268206 | 3049 |
| SNYDER, Alva | 303091 | 3371 |

Placed on Retired List (30 Years)

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| GOODALL, Jack W. | CWO |
|------------------|-----|

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| PENNINGTON, John W. | 2d Lt. |
| BRITZ, Norman P. | CWO |
| WILLHOUR, Gerald W. | WO |

Placed on Retired List (20 Years)

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| HAMILTON, Edgar S. | Major |
| YOUNG, John V. | Major |
| MC LEAN, Albert C. | Capt. |
| PARKER, Roy L. | Capt. |
| FREDRICKSON, Clarence A. R. | CWO |
| ROVETA, Angelo L. | CWO |
| SCATENA, Virgie L. | CWO |
| SEIDENBURG, Henry R. | CWO |
| WORKMAN, Charles L. | CWO |

Placed on Retired List (Public Law 379)

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| BUSS, LAWRENCE H. | Capt. |
| SMITH, Dorsie R. | CWO |

Transferred to Fleet Marine Corps Reserve

MASTER SERGEANTS

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------|------|
| ALLEN, Stanley G. | 268051 | 3371 |
| BURNEY, Benjamin B. | 259387 | 0431 |
| CLEMENT, Jr., John E. | 246295 | 0811 |
| DAUGHERTY, Edward N. | 268635 | 0369 |
| DREWICZEWSKI, Cassie W. | 262375 | 0369 |
| GRAHAM, Eugene H. | 267450 | 5511 |
| HUFSTUTLER, Raymond A. | 266723 | 3516 |
| JERNIGAN, Roger B. | 267905 | 4312 |

Placed on Disability Retired List

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| MC COOK, Robert E. | Lt. Col. |
| HALL, Jr., Willis P. | Capt. |
| DARNALD, Jr., George R. | 1st Lt. |
| DOWNNEY, Charles E. | 1st Lt. |
| FINLAY, John R. | 2d Lt. |

Placed on Temporary Disability Retired List

MASTER SERGEANTS

| | | |
|----------------------|--------|------|
| BURKE, Jr., Wand D. | 254720 | 3121 |
| DOWDY, Alvis W. | 264729 | 1381 |
| FONDANOVA, Angelo M. | 264007 | 0369 |
| HALLIDAY, Harlow H. | 248760 | 3371 |
| NESBITT, William W. | 881870 | 0141 |

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------|------|
| COLEMAN, Jr., Matthias F. | 669596 | 0369 |
| DUCKWORTH, Aubrey D. | 222129 | 3537 |
| PRICE, Horace B. | 1004136 | 6413 |
| RICHARDSON, Vernon L. | 424181 | 1300 |
| TALBERT, James R. | 253983 | 2131 |

STAFF SERGEANTS

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|------|
| GANNON, Edward A. | 1071859 | 0369 |
| WALL, Hillis O. | 986596 | 3371 |

END

APPRENTICESHIP

[continued from page 57]

for rain.

Another problem is "instructor instability." Col. Stallings commented that, while normally, all staff NCOs can be transferred from regiment to regiment and become immediately effective, such is not the case at the ITR. Not all Marines can qualify as instructors. Keeping a full quota of Marines with the necessary qualifications is a continuous problem. The title "Regiment" is also misleading since the ITR is a school and not a tactical unit.

But the "personalized leadership" emphasized by Col. Stallings overcomes most problems. The instructors and

NCOs assigned to guide and train the incoming Marines take exceptional pride, not only in how and what they teach, but also in their personal appearance and conduct. In addition, the regiment goes to extremes to make liberty convenient for the trainees. For leave-takers, tickets for rail, air and bus transportation are sold at one office on the base. "Transportation to the bus station, train station or airport picks up the outgoing men in the ITR area. Last Christmas they even arranged for a naturalized citizen to travel to and from Germany to visit his family.

Lieutenant Colonel Leyton M. Rogers, the executive officer and former S-3, said, "I have never seen a group of staff NCOs and officers who take pride in their work the way these Marines do."

The training areas and ranges have

all been practically hand-built by the ITR personnel.

When a new staff NCO joins the regiment and is assigned to duty as a platoon commander, he is given a brochure concerning his duty and the aims of his regiment. Two of the closing paragraphs ably sum up the reason for our infantry training regiments.

"One of the great weaknesses of the former German and Japanese armies and of the present Soviet army, has been their devotion to blind discipline and their de-emphasis of the individual. The great strength of American military forces, and in particular the Marine Corps, is attributed to their ability to develop rational, versatile, adaptable soldiers without sacrificing true discipline.

"It is this American strength which this regiment seeks to develop." **END**

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 14]

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Dear Sir:

There seems to be one predominate thought among most of the Regulars today: What particular field can I retrain in that will help me the most when I get out?

But aren't they forgetting something? How about the remaining years left before retirement? Right now you're a career Marine. Well, all right. Literally make the Marine Corps your career. Treat it like any other career you might have chosen.

These are the most productive years of your life. Put them to the best use possible. You hear too many of our best Regulars getting into the habit of thinking: "What can I get out of all this?" Well fellas, not a darn thing more than you put into it.

It's fine to think of the future, but think of it in terms of what kind of future you have earned. We all know that payday rolls around pretty regular but you'd have a lot more self respect if you knew that you had earned it.

You know you can go pretty far in the Corps if you really want to. You may not make every promotion as quickly as you think you should, but you wouldn't do that anywhere.

You'll make them eventually, so give those years everything you've got. Find something you'll like. Show some initiative and go to work. The future will

take care of itself. Making a success of yourself becomes a habit after awhile. Concentrate on becoming a successful Marine and therefore a successful man and when retirement time rolls around you won't draw the short straw.

Mrs. Jackie Johnson
67-B Parkway Apts.

Haddonfield, N.J.



STAMPS WANTED

Dear Sir:

As my records will show, I served with the Marines in World War I from June 25, 1916, to December 16, 1920. During World War II, I served as NCO-in-Charge of the Burlington, Vt. recruiting office from November, 1942, to July, 1944. I also served in the Organized Reserves as a rifle and pistol instructor from August, 1948 to 1951.

Now, I'd like to ask a small favor. In 1955, while working for General Elec-

tric Co. in Burlington, I suffered a heart attack. My doctor told me no more factory work, so my wife and I moved down to Connecticut and we are living with my son.

Since June, 1955, my doctor hasn't allowed me to work and I just can't sit and read all the time. He advised me to take up a hobby. He won't allow me to participate in rifle and pistol shooting, which has been my hobby for many years.

I have tried to find out what I could take up that would be interesting. Several of my friends suggested stamps or coins. I know nothing about either, but would like to get started.

Knowing there are Marines stationed and traveling through almost every country in the world, I hope some of them can help me in this matter. I would appreciate receiving any U. S., foreign stamps, or coins.

Robert G. Dasse
20 Capitol Ave.

Meriden, Conn.

GREAT SEAL OF THE U. S.

Dear Sir:

I have a question. The eagle on the Great Seal of the United States holds in one of his talons the olive branch and in the other the arrow. His head faces the olive branch, indicating peace.

My question is this: During time of war, does his head face the arrows?

TSgt. Jesse H. Smith
"A" Co., 1st Trng. Bn.

Marine Corps Recruit Depot
San Diego, Calif.

● Historical Branch, G-3, HQMC, told us that the eagle always faces right, toward the olive branch.—Ed.

ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 4.

1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (a);
5. (a); 6. (b); 7. (b); 8. (b);
9. (c); 10. (b).

END

We-the Marines

Edited by MSgt. Woody Jones



Official USMC Photo

Maj. Gen. T. Wornham, CG, MCRD, San Diego, (2d from L) watched as Army Brig. Gen. David

Blakelock (Ret.) presented the Holcomb Trophy to CWO G. McPherson, San Diego "Blue" pistol team

Deserved Success

Onlookers were doubtful when a mechanic began to repair a car's automatic transmission. No one could properly replace 758 parts in total darkness, they thought.

The mechanic, former Marine Bill Tisen, wasn't showing off. Although he is blind, he has worked several years for an Akron, Ohio, garage.

"Tisen is the first blind veteran, in our experience, who has chosen such a career and succeeded," said Eugene Blackford, who is in charge of vocational training at the Cleveland, Ohio, Veterans Administration office.

An enemy artillery barrage in Korea, in 1950, deprived Tisen of his sight. Despite his handicap, he has built a two-and-a-half horsepower racing car

for his two sons.

For an unselfish reason, Tisen wants others to know of his success.

"I know many blind buddies in hospitals who could do what I have done," he said. "If they knew of my success, maybe it would give them the incentive to try."

VA Information Service
Washington, D. C.

Salesman

In Oklahoma City, a book salesman knocked on the door of the home of a Marine Corps recruiter, Staff Sergeant Delbert E. Wilder.

"What can I do for you?" asked Wilder.

"I'm Mr. Anderson, and I sell an encyclopedia," the caller replied.

"Come in," the sergeant invited. "We have something in common."

Wilder escorted Mr. Anderson to the living room, where the two "salesmen" engaged in a spirited conversation for an hour.

The Marine recruiter didn't buy an encyclopedia.

The book salesman is now Private Thomas E. Anderson, USMC.

MSgt. F. L. Dean
Marine Recruiting Station
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Lifesaver

Marine Technical Sergeant Erl J. Lehrman, a crew chief with Marine Corps transport squadron 253, Japan, dove 35 feet into the chilly waters of



Official USMC Photo

The son of TSgt. A. Weaver was the subject of a Pulitzer prize-winning photo taken by Bill Beall



Official USMC Photo

TSgt. Erl Lehrman helped save the lives of these Japanese children who were adrift in a small boat

Monzen River to rescue five Japanese children who were being swept to sea.

Aided by a Japanese, Tatehiro Oki, of Iwakuni, the sergeant grasped the children's small boat, which was out of control, and held it against a bridge until passersby lowered a rope.

Mr. Hiroshi Doi, principal of the Iwakuni Kawashimo Primary School,

presented a letter and gifts to TSgt. Lehrman. The letter cited the sergeant for his "overwhelming bravery . . . to bring safely ashore the five children of this school."

SSgt. Don W. Martin
Informational Services Section
First Marine Aircraft Wing

Souvenir Collector

First Lieutenant Richard J. McLoone, Second Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, N. C., has a growing collection of more than 2000 military souvenirs.

The collection began when the lieutenant was given an Army Ninth Corps shoulder patch during World War II. His interest was aroused, and he added such items as foreign and U. S. weapons, flags, swords and helmets.

When the hobby threatened to get out of hand, Lt. McLoone decided to limit it, mainly, to U. S. patches, ribbons, medals and insignia.

Many foreign items have been traded to other collectors, but several interesting articles remain.

One, a reminder of the days prior to WW II, is a small banner which was worn by General Claire Chennault's Flying Tigers, a volunteer group of aviators who flew for Nationalist China. Another is a large swastika pennant, believed to have hung in Berlin Stadium.

In 1950, a fire destroyed a portion of the collection which contained examples of all decorations and medals awarded by the U. S. government, including a Medal of Honor. The lieutenant is rebuilding his medal display.

SSgt. Robert E. Pitman
Informational Services Office
Second Marine Division
Camp Lejeune, N. C.
TURN PAGE



Official USMC Photo

In 15 years, Lt. Richard McLoone, Second Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, N. C., has collected more than 2000 military souvenir items



Official USMC Photo

A trio of Marines from the Second Division visited one of many beaches on the beautiful French coast



Official USMC Photo

CWO B. A. McMasters has worked for 25 years to build a scale model of the Sovereign of the Seas



Official USMC Photo

HMI R. Armstrong (L) and HM2 T. McGuire, First Marine Division, used a rubber glove to feed a fawn discovered on a training exercise

WE—THE MARINES (cont.)

Good Liberty

One of the greatest opportunities the Second Division's Fleet Marine Force offers personnel at Camp Lejeune, N.C., is the NELM, or North East Atlantic Mediterranean cruise. And any Marine who has experienced one of these cruises can tell you that the most exciting attraction Europe has to offer is the Cote d'Azur (blue coast).

Every reinforced battalion that pitches liberty at the world famous resort cities of the Riviera comes away with unforgettable sea stories. Lejeune-based Marines who have been there will always remember the beautiful beaches, the excellent cuisine and the friendly French as being among the most memorable highlights of their European travels.

Newcomers to the Second Division soon "get the word" about the advantages that await them in the Mediterranean while serving as an important amphibious arm of the United States Sixth Fleet. Many times, Marines re-enlist expressly for the purpose of making another Med cruise.

Before the attack transport ships enter Cannes Harbor, there are simulated invasion tactics which take the form of Marine amphibious landings on uninhabited isles. These maneuvers help the floating battalions live up to their

title as a force-in-readiness, with well-trained troops, prepared to defend American lives and interests.

In good time, the ships drop anchor along the southern coast of France, close to the elaborate hotels and beckoning palm trees ashore. Besides the many luxurious beaches at Cannes, the Riviera offers comparable diversion at seaside playgrounds in Nice, Juan-Les-Pins and Golfe Juan. The latter resort is often utilized in addition to Cannes as a debarking point for liberty-bound Marines.

Converging on the holiday paradise, NELM Marines take advantage of scheduled tours to Paris, the French Alps and the fabulous little kingdom of Monaco.

To eat, any place on the Riviera, is to be feted. Chow may be just chow elsewhere in the world but Marines who have feasted at the international resort capital can tell you there's something special about its culinary offerings.

The French call it cuisine, and it's prepared as only the Gallic people can do it. Mouth-watering delights, special sauces, very dry wines, hors d'oeuvres and a varied assortment of exquisite pastries cater to the palates of visitors.

Any description of liberty on the French Riviera would be incomplete without mention of the fabulous natural and man-made facilities that civilians pay thousands of dollars to enjoy, and which Marines may use, gratis. Reference, of course, is to the miles of impeccable beaches that border the Cote d'Azur.

Individual Marines often see the same thing in a different light. But there is one point on which they will invariably agree: When a NELM cruise begins staging, there are unforgettable experiences ahead for Marines on the French Riviera.

Sgt. Budd Winston
Informational Services Office
Second Marine Division, FMF
Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Nest Egg

Staff Sergeant Drew J. Clark, Jr., of Camp Lejeune, N.C., believes he could teach the squirrels a thing or two. Early in his career he got into the habit of setting aside a little cash for that proverbial rainy day.

Last November, when SSgt. Clark decided to go out on twenty, he had the disbursing officer work overtime to figure out how much money he had coming. He brought along a sack and waited while the adding machines whirled. The grand total turned out to be exactly \$17,600. A good way to start his worry-free retirement at Tampa, Florida.

ISO, Camp Lejeune, N.C.
END

APRIL CRAZY CAPTION WINNER



Submitted by
James D. Jones, HM2/HC/-
USN
U.S. Naval Hospital (Staff)
X-Ray Department
Camp Pendleton, Calif.

◀ "You said only recruits have sideburns and two left feet."

Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. *Leatherneck* will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before September 1. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon below, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.



NAME

ADDRESS IN FULL

758

★ ★ ★ ★ IF I WERE COMMANDANT

Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Write your suggestions in the form of a double-spaced typewritten letter of not more than 300 words, and mail to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Be sure to include your name, rank, and service number. Letters cannot be acknowledged or returned.

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I'd set up an exchange program through which Marines in one field could assume duties in another field on a trial basis.

Take the MP who's always been interested in cooking. Through this program, he could take up the duties of a mess cook for about a week.

Then there's the office clerk who feels he has the makings of a drill instructor, or the tanker who wants to try photography.

Someone once said, "The grass is always greener on the other side." Perhaps this is true. On the other hand, maybe a Marine could find, through this exchange program, exactly the MOS for which he is best suited.

Should the Marine find that being a mess cook, a drill instructor or a photographer is not all it's cracked up to be, he could return to his parent organization more completely happy with his MOS.

At the same time, the Marine may be thoroughly satisfied with his new-found duties. If such is the case, he could be transferred to that section or sent to a school to learn that particular MOS.

All this boils down to giving a Marine the chance to try a new field without being permanently transferred out of his old field, thereby possibly losing seniority for promotion.

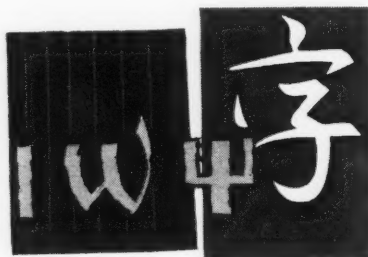
These trials would be within the command and should entail no expense to the government.

The net result would be more Ma-

rines serving in billets which they actually enjoy and less instances of personnel plugging along at a job they do not like.

Someone else said, "A man who enjoys his work is a more efficient worker," and maximum efficiency is the goal toward which the Corps is ever striving.

MSgt. C. F. X. Houts
300678



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would establish a language school for career commissioned officers and Staff NCOs in the 0200 occupational field.

A quick survey of the Marine Corps will show that there are very few, if any, officers or Staff NCOs in the 0200 field who are proficient in any of the languages of our potential enemies. In most cases in the past the Marine Corps had to rely on specialist teams assigned from other branches of the Armed Forces. If this school were established, I believe our combat forces would benefit intelligence-wise in the type of warfare we envisage in the future. We would have our own specialists, and we could put them where they could be most advantage-

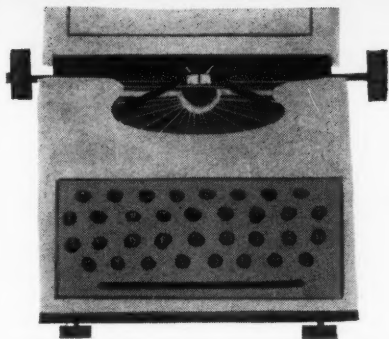
ously utilized.

For example, past experience shows us that captured enemy documents had to be sent to higher headquarters for translation and interpretation, thus losing valuable time in dissemination of intelligence which would have been of assistance to the immediate operational commander in the execution of his mission. Had the front line commander's intelligence staff been able to translate and evaluate captured enemy documents locally and within a reasonable time, the commander would undoubtedly have benefited by exploiting the immediate value of such intelligence.

The advantage of this linguistic ability would not necessarily be limited to rapid translation and evaluation of captured enemy documents, but could be employed in many ways. There is always radio intelligence, interrogation of prisoners and many other tasks where this ability could be used. Our counterintelligence personnel would be better prepared to execute their mission.

Limiting this school to career officers and Staff NCOs would ensure that this valuable asset would not be lost to the Marine Corps. Considering the advantages the front line commander would have by having a linguistic intelligence staff available, it is worthwhile to consider establishing a language school. Our past enemies have exhibited this linguistic ability. Why not give our commanders the same advantage?

Sgt. Peteris J. Perkons
1456493



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would take all the clerk-typists presently situated throughout the larger headquarters sections and regroup them into one clerk-typist pool. This method of combining the typists, especially in the larger units, has numerous advantages. First, all administrative traffic outgoing to higher and lower echelons would be of a uniform nature in respect to the Navy Correspondence Manual. Nothing would leave the unit without the perfect format. Secondly, a group of well-qualified, properly instructed typists, utilizing the newest typewriters available, would give the appearance of all administrative work originating from one section, which is the goal of any headquarters. This type of system would release a number of clerk-typists in some section that, in comparison, had a small work load and were, to an extent, not being completely utilized.

A clerk-typist pool of this type would benefit the individual to a great extent and keep him well informed on all administrative changes. The headquarters level output would increase to a great extent in respect to the time element, since some sections get burdened down heavily while others have a comparatively small output and the typists in respect to authorized Tables of Allowance are either snowed under or out of work completely. Sections would need, at the most, one or two administrative personnel to serve as runners. These could be basic O100s, who, when they had in the meantime completed a 30-day administrative course, and a certain period of on-the-job training, could join the pool.

Pfc. William W. Parker
1620625

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would direct the mandatory transfer of members on extended active duty in the Reserve program upon completing a maximum of three years at one organization. The member would be transferred to another type of activity within the Reserve Program. For example, from an Inspector-Instructor Staff to a Reserve Liaison Unit at an annual field training site or to a Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District, etc. The individual would derive a basic knowledge of the Reserve set-up and management upon his initial assignment and, therefore, be a greater asset at other Reserve organizations. . . .

I would direct such transfers on the basis that personnel grow stale after serving for prolonged periods at one organization. Reservists require periodic transfers, just as other members of the Corps. Being retained at one unit for more than three years often results in a decline in morale and maximum productive output.

Until now, many personnel assigned to the Reserve Program have requested transfer to an inactive status prior to completing their agreement to remain on active duty for a definite period. Due to the large turnover of Reservists on restricted assignments who have been released upon their requests, excessive expense has been incurred by the Marine Corps. Further, unfavorable effects have resulted among inactive Reservists coming in contact with discontented active personnel. The Marine Corps loses the investment made on such individuals by having to train replacements. Replacements may be assigned to active duty from an inactive status specifically to fill the vacancies.



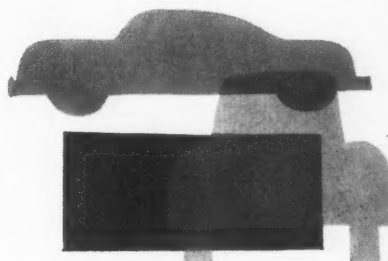
I am convinced that personnel on these restricted assignments should be treated exactly as Regulars. After all, they feel as much a part of the Corps as other Marines.

SSgt. Wallace L. Podell
592123

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would adopt a standard decal type permit for officers and enlisted personnel to operate privately-owned vehicles on Marine Corps bases. This permit would be issued by the commanding officer of the post or station where the individual is serving at time of application, if the established criteria is met.

At the time the permit is issued an expiration decal would also be placed on the windshield of the vehicle. The expiration decal would be a colored circle with a white number. The color, blue for even years, red for odd years, would indicate year of expiration and the number, the month of expiration; i.e., a blue circle with white 6 would indicate the permit expires 1 June 1948—red circle with white 1 expires 1 January 1959. The



expiration date of the permit would be the first day of the month in which the required liability insurance expires. Permits must be renewed in the month prior to expiration.

Personnel being transferred would be required to check out with their old station and re-register with their new station.

An entry would be made on page 11 of OQR or SRB indicating the place, date, and number of the permit issued. In the event a permit is canceled, the place, date and cause of cancellation would also be entered.

In the event a study indicated that it would not be feasible to adopt this system on a Corps-wide basis, I would recommend that it be adopted at station level. This system would not only save man-hours, it would also distribute the work load over the entire year, eliminate the "first of the year rush," and provide a simple check system to ensure that the required liability insurance and other criteria is maintained.

Sgt. Maj. Arthur L. Summers
291138

END
71

Seldom will a successful angler reveal
the location of his favorite fishing hole,
but the author tells all in . . .

BIG ONES RUN DEEP

THE OUTBOARD putt-putted at trolling speed and Arch and I kept our arms going in the rhythmic movement that was calculated to drive the lake trout "ape", but neither of us had our hearts in our work.

Our eyes were glued to the craggy end of Round Island where the Duke was fighting for his honor.

His five-foot glass, salt water rod was bent double, throbbing with a fighting-mad Lake Joseph trout on the other end of the line. Duke was trying to run the boat with one hand, and escape the shoal that ran down one end of the island, while with the other hand he was trying to hold on to the aquatic tiger he had by the tail. Clarie and Gay waited tensely in the bow.

We both breathed a little easier when the Duke got the boat headed for the open water and steadied down to the serious backbreaking job of reeling in some 50 feet of copper wire with one of the strongest fish of the North on the end of it against the 3-knot drag of the outboard.

I was cheering him on but as the fish neared the boat, Arch chuckled.

"He'll never boat that fish."

"Why not?" I wanted to know. "He's

got him hooked solid."

"Clarie's going to have to handle the net," Arch said, "and she's behind the Duke. When the fish gets close to the boat she's going to try to get the net behind the fish, which is proper, but then . . . HERE it goes . . . !"

The Duke bent over and, as willowy as the rod he had in his hand, raised up to keep a tight line as the three-foot fish came to the surface. He reeled in fast as the big lake trout lost the leverage of the deep and Clarie, working at a disadvantage with a heavy hickory poled net from a rocking boat, made a swipe at the fish and hit the line between the end of the rod and the trout.

That's all the advantage the sporty *namaycush* needed. He was off in a flash, back to the bottom of the lake to wait and brood, and drive some other Izaak Walton to distraction.

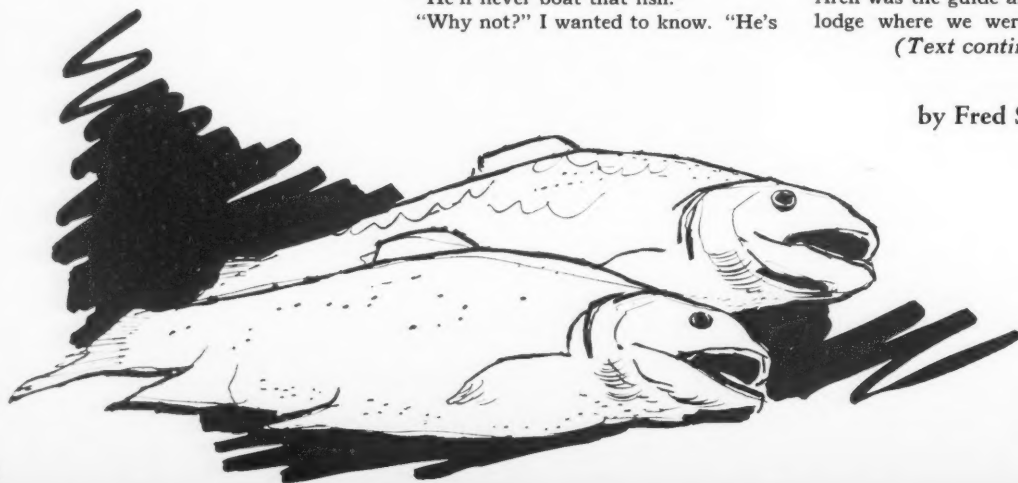
Archie grinned and started to reel in his line.

"Let's go over and heckle him a bit," he said. "Maybe we can get a real argument started."

The four of us, Duke, Clarie, Gay and myself, were up in the Muskoka Lakes region some 200 miles north of Toronto. Arch was the guide and co-owner of the lodge where we were staying and we

(Text continued on page 74)

by Fred Stolley







BIG ONES (cont.)

were on a fishing trip that hadn't been exactly planned.

It had its start some two years before when Gay and I were sitting around the trailer talking one night. Then she pulled the pin from the grenade.

"Let's go up to Canada," she said.

After thinking it over for a moment I said, "Why not?"

We took off just after Labor Day and paused briefly in Niagara Falls the first night. We left the American side about 11 the next morning, saw the Falls from the Canadian side, and then headed north.

About 1600 that afternoon we were up at the tourist bureau in Gravenhurst, Ont., looking for a place to stay. Most of the places were closed for the season, the lady told us, but she would recommend Paignton House.

We gave her the distended nostrils about her recommendation, figuring she was getting a cut and touting us on to a clip joint.

She gave us a few flounces herself about that point, gave us a list of *all* the places that were still open and showed us the door. I'll never distrust a Canadian again!

One of the places had a particularly glamorous name so we headed some 50 miles up to it. We hit it about chow time and just as we pulled up a gal in a white uniform came out with a four-foot coach horn and blew a blast on it. At that, the woodwork erupted and the guests hobbled out to their evening meal.

I thought some of the old-timers were doing real well but Gay took one look at the octogenarians hobbling along on their canes and came up with a command decision real fast.

We looked over some of the other glamour spots and finally rolled up to

the Paignton House well after dark—and glad to get there.

They gave us a cabin with private bath and said that they would send down some sandwiches. I asked if it were possible to buy some beer somewhere. John Pain, one of the co-owners, cut me in on the scoop.

"We," he stated, "are the only lodge on the lake with a beer license."

I was up at dawn the next morning and, just for kicks, strung up my spinning rod. Hooking on a Tony Acetta spoon, I walked out to the end of the dock and tried a few practice casts.

After the third fling, something grabbed the lure, ran deep, strong and nasty for a few moments and then broke to the surface in a scintillating leap. It was about a two-pound smallmouth, one that would have gotten the accolades of the faithful up and down the Rappahannock, my favorite fishing haunt in Virginia.

Caught with my landing net down and a 3.2 test line on, I worked him down to the end of the pier, beached him and then strung him up.

By the time the breakfast bell rang, I had four beauties on the stringer. Gay joined me then and we walked proudly up to the main lodge with the string of fish.

I went directly back to the galley with my catch and, flopping it down on the sink, gave orders on how I wanted them to handle my fish.

A six-foot-two elderly gent listened to me rant for a moment and then broke in gently.

"Son," he said, "up here we don't call those *fish*." Then he led me back to the big walk-in box where the sides of beef on the hooks were dwarfed only by the lake trout hanging next to them.

"These," he said, "we call fish!"

Properly shot down, I went into the dining room to eat breakfast and sat chewing the excellent omelet as though

it were the third day on meat-and-beans "C" ration.

Later, as we were exploring the grounds, Arch Pain approached me and asked if I would like to go fishing. I knew something about charges for guide service and, inasmuch as we had been operating on a short budget, I wanted to go back to our hacienda and try to figure what we could afford.

That afternoon "Red" Lee, who had the cabin next to us, came back with a couple of fish as long as your arm and suddenly I didn't care what we could afford . . . I wanted to get one of those big fish!

I was up at the crack of dawn the next morning but dawn wasn't cracking that September until about 0700. Then Arch had to have his breakfast and study the weather for a while until he decided whether it was lake trout weather or not.

After the trip up river through the narrows and the breathtaking Canadian scenery, we arrived at the fishing grounds at the upper end of Lake Joseph. Arch throttled down to trolling speed and started to rig up the gear.

He had two short trolling rods rigged with star-drag reels on which was wound some 300 feet of twisted copper wire. He tied on about a two-foot length of 10-pound test monofilament and to the end of it reeled on a Williams Wabler spoon. Then he fished around in the minnow bucket and came up with a three-inch minnow. He cut it in the belly about three-quarters up from the vent, threaded it on the hook of the spoon so that the barb came out just back of the minnow's head and then sewed it on with a series of criss-cross weavings.

"Let out enough line so you can just 'tick' the bottom," he advised, handing me the rig. "If you don't hit bottom, you won't get any action. If you drag bottom you'll hang up and lose line. We can't afford that," he warned.

I saw Arch thumb his reel and let his lure run out. Luckily, I had fished with metal line before in Chesapeake Bay and knew that if you didn't thumb your reel as you let the line out you would wind up with the worst basket-weave backlash you ever saw. So I followed suit.

Pretty soon Arch shut off his reel, laid his rod across his lap and, holding the line in his right hand, started to give it a sweeping back-and-forth motion. I followed suit but felt nothing but the flutter of the spoon at the other end of the line.

Cutting loose the drag, I let out a few more yards of line and then, as I moved my hand rhythmically back and forth, I felt the spoon "tick" on the rock bottom. Then my line hung for a

moment, dragged over rock for a few more yards and hung again. I jerked frantically to tear it loose and reeled in rapidly a few yards. Arch was doing the same.

"That was a reef," he grinned. "I was just testing you to see if you could feel bottom. Now we'll go fishing!"

As we started a course between two islands Arch said, "If we hang a fish, don't get excited. I'll handle the net, and when the fish comes in, lean to the other side of the boat."

In about a minute, Arch struck hard on his backward sweep, picked up his rod and started to reel. The rod tip quivered as he alternately reeled and then turned the boat out to open water. Pretty soon he said, "Hand me the net."

I pulled the long-handled net out from under the seats and handed it to Arch. I swear the man had three hands.

He kept the motor going, held the rod and then with one motion scooped up a gleaming silver lake trout and put it in the boat. He killed the five-pounder by jabbing an ice pick into the base of its brain and flopped the fish into a bushel basket.

"They're so strong they'll beat you to death in a boat if you don't kill them right away," he explained. Then he leaned back for a moment and breathed deep. "I've been sick this Summer," he said, "and haven't got all my strength back yet."

I had reeled in enough to keep off the bottom while Archie played his fish; now I was in action again.

Suddenly I felt a shock. Another reef, I told myself as I jerked hard to get it loose and then switched to reeling in.

But there was a different feel to the rod and the tip was quivering.

"You got one on," Arch yelled. "Keep a tight line."

I leaned back on the line and started to reel. The drag wasn't set heavy enough and I couldn't gain on the fish. Reaching over with one hand, setting the drag heavier, I socked it to the fish and then started the grind, trying to bring in a fish at the end of some 150 feet of copper line.

For a while I concentrated on reeling in, but not having a level wind on the reel, the copper line was piling up in one spot and was in danger of falling over and making a bird's nest. I worked frantically trying to even up the line and all of a sudden, I couldn't make any ground. Looking up, I saw there was a kink in the copper line and it was hung in the guide at the end of the rod.

Well, the delay was enough for the denizen of the deep. He left me forthwith, and I reeled in the rest of the line without a fish on it.

Arch glommed onto another that went eight pounds after that, but my heart

wasn't in it and we headed back for the lodge when another rain squall hit. We went home with fish, but they weren't mine.

We missed a year going back up, but then early last year we made reservations for the third week in June.

Arch, Betty, John and Agnes Pain greeted us like we were long-lost cousins. I wondered about this because we had only been their guests briefly two years before but I soon learned that they don't forget their guests and hospitality is their watchword.

And the fishing was good!

The lake trout had come into the lower lake and they were catching them 500 yards away from the lodge.

"I got a whitefish hole staked out too," Arch told me.

I wasn't too impressed about the whitefish because I was always under the impression they were about like suckers—bottom feeders with no fight.

The next morning, after being oriented by Arch, we went out to try for some whitefish.

He showed us how to rig for them.

We used our spinning rods with 4.5 pound monofilament. A light bell sinker was hooked on the end and six inches above it a small snelled perch hook was tied to the monofilament. Another hook was placed about a foot above the first one.

Baited with frozen smelt, we dropped the rig over the side and kept it touching bottom.

Arch had the whitefish hole marker on the lee side of an island and it was pleasant there in the June sun. We sat there lazily dozing when suddenly there came a bump on my rod. I lifted the tip instinctively in a strike and started to reel in.

My Mitchell reel was set for about a four-pound drag but I kept losing ground. I pumped several times and

gained line before a silver fish broke water some distance out.

"Get the net," I screamed at Gay. "Get the net! I got a lake trout on!"

Several anxious moments later she netted the fish and in the boat we looked at our first whitefish. It weighed about five pounds. We caught three more that day, all about the same size. By this time I was convinced the whitefish was not kin to the sucker.

In June, up in the Muskoka region, it gets light at about 5 a.m. and it doesn't get dark until 10 p.m. I would take the 3½ horse motor and troll early in the morning and late every evening for the lake trout. I hung many fish but never boated one.

Between times, Gay and I tried for the whitefish and had a ball. For the first time in her life she really enjoyed fishing. She got as big a kick out of netting the big "whities" as she did hooking and landing them.

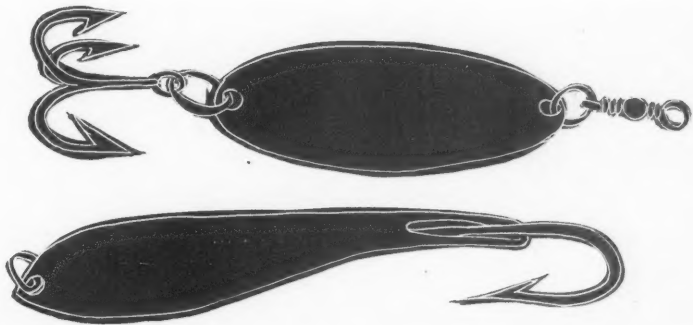
We went home with lots of fish but I still hadn't beaten the challenger. I hadn't boated a lake trout.

Back home, we extolled the glories of the place . . . the good food, the comfortable quarters . . . the good fishing, the LOW PRICES. Duke Rosoff and George Skinner decided to go up there in August.

The Duke's wife was working in the MX and she got tied up in an inventory in August, but George and his wife went up. We waited for reports.

One night George called us and asked if he could borrow a meat saw. He needed it. Some of the lake trout he brought back had to be sawed twice before we could get them in his freezer!

We got back that night and talked things over. I was scheduled to retire on 31 August and had planned to switch from uniform to mufti and stay right on my same (continued on page 91)

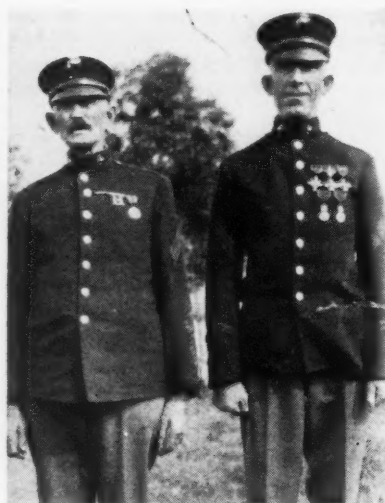


CORPS ALBUM

HERE ARE some more of the Old Corps photos which we will print as a regular feature. *Leatherneck* will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit, or any other available identification. Mail your Old Corps photos to CORPS ALBUM EDITOR, *Leatherneck Magazine*, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All photos will be returned.



Submitted by H. G. Laurentz
The officers of Headquarters Company, Fifth Marine Regiment, posed for this group photograph at Altwied, Germany, in the Summer of 1919



Submitted by Clarence W. Clinard
Unidentified Marine sergeant (L) with 15 hashmarks, in 1921

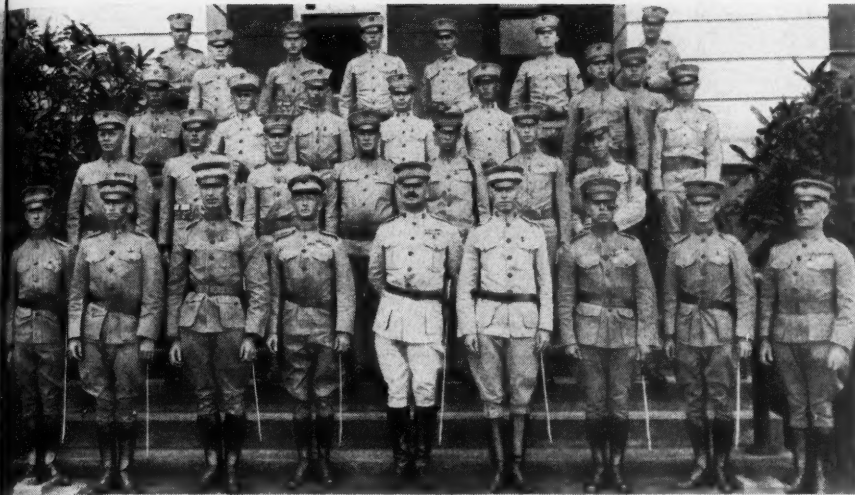


Submitted by Perry G. Powers
The 75th Company of Marines at Tientsin, China, on October 25, 1927. Capt. Louis Cukela was the commanding officer of the company then



The 1st Tank Bn., Special Troops, First Marine Division, FMF, at MB, New River, N. C., in late

1941. Many of these tanks were later used in the 'Canal operation. The CO was Lt. Col. C. Meints



Submitted by Basil N. Livingston
The officers and NCOs of Marine Barracks, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, in 1920. The commanding officer (center) was Col. John T. Myers

From time to time, readers have requested information about the Corps Album photos we have printed. The following list of names and addresses of this month's contributors will make it possible for readers to write directly to the owners of the pictures for identification or information not contained in the captions.

H. G. Laurentz
Walton, W. Va.

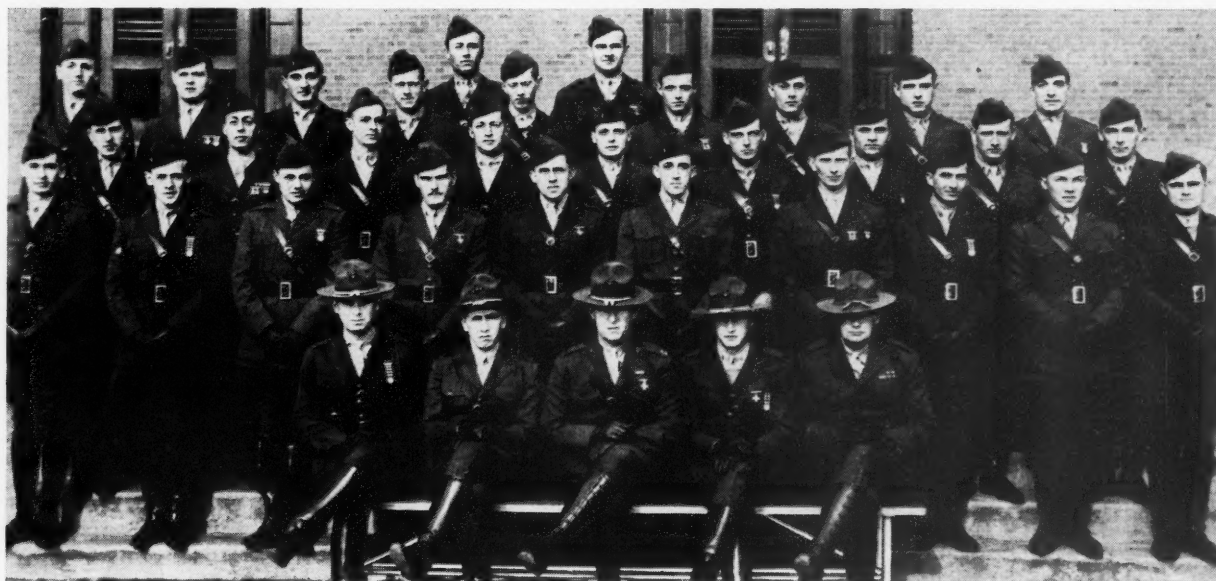
Clarence W. Clnard
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Perry G. Powers
1411 N. Buena Vista
Burbank, Calif.

Capt. E. J. Hukle
1-1 1st AmphTrac Co., MCR
c/o Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding
Co.,
Mobile, Ala.

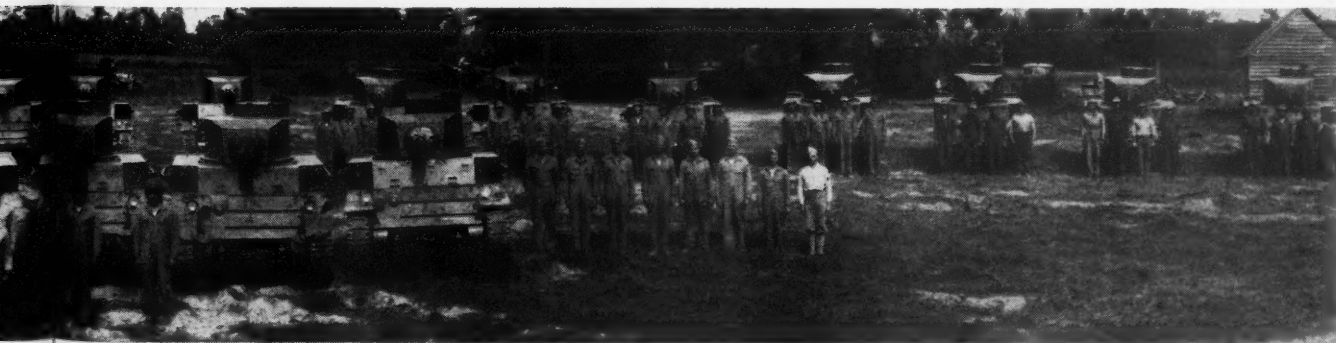
Basil N. Livingston
410 Pine St.
Ottumwa, Iowa

Col. C. R. Schwenke,
8th MCRD
2026 St. Charles Ave.
New Orleans 13, La.



First Marine Reserve Officers' Class (Infantry) at Quantico, Virginia, during September, 1939. Several

Submitted by Col. C. R. Schwenke
of the graduates of this class later led Marines in the Pacific campaigns of World War II, and Korea



Submitted by Capt. Edward J. Hukle

Transfers



Each month *Leatherneck* publishes names of the top pay grade personnel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders. We print as many as space permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations. This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps. This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

SERGEANTS MAJOR FIRST SERGEANTS MASTER SERGEANTS

ANDERSON, Robert S (6613) 1stMarBrig to MARTO MARTC NorVa
ARNOLD, Lloyd G (3516) AirFMFPac to MCB 29 Palms Calif
ATKINSON, Horace E (3516) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
BACKMAN, Richard T (6671) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro
BAKER, Walter J (3049) MCRDP PISC to HQMC
BENEFIEL, Ernest G (3537) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
BLAKENNEY, Walter L (3537) 2dMAW to MCB Campen FFT
BOBBITT, James E (0369) MB NAD Luulalei Oahu TH to 1stMarDiv
BOOKER, Arthur L (0141) I-1 Stf 90th InfCo Wichita Falls to MCRD PISC
BOWMAN, Forrest R (0369) MCRD PISC to 2dMarDiv
BRABYN, Edwin A (2529) 2dMarDiv to MarCommDet USS POCONO
BRANNEN, Samuel B (3349) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv
BRIDGES JR, Winnie J (3049) MCS Quant to MB NAD Luulalei Oahu TH
BROWN, Carl A (1371) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
BURCHER, Fred (6613) MAD NATTC Mfg Buys Calif to MAD NATTC Mfg
BURKETT JR, Clarence A (0141) MCAS Miami Fla to HQMC
CAGANICH, George J (2771) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
CAHOON, Daniel V (1371) I-1 Stf 2d SPGRUco Orlando Fla to MCB Campen FFT
CASTOR, Melvin H (6461) MCAAS Mojave Calif to MCAS El Toro
CAULFIELD JR, Thomas J (3049) MCB CamLej to HQMC
COLE, Joseph D (3516) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
COOPER SR, Wayne C (6413) 1stMarBrig to MCAF New River Jacksonville NC
COOVER, Thomas F (6671) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro
CORLEY, Wilbur E (6442) MAD NATTC Mfg to MCAS El Toro FFT
DALY JR, John M (2511) 3dMarDiv to FortTrps CamLej
DANIEL, Robert L (2561) H&SBn FMFPac to FortTrps CamLej
DARCHE, Joseph D (6412) 1stMarBrig to MARTO MARTC LosAlam
DAVENPORT, Jesse M (3516) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
DRAKE, Robert H (6161) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFT
DRIVER, John P (2336) 3dMarDiv to MB NPF Indian Head Md
DZIEPAK, Casimere (1539) 2dMarDiv to H&SBn Oahu TH
ELLSWORTH, John H (2529) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
ESTERGALE, Albert J (0369) 3dMarDiv to MB NB Bn
EVERETT, Arthur C (3441) 3dMarDiv to FortTrps CamLej
EVERHART, Unton N (3049) MARTO MARTC Anacostia WashDC to 2dMarDiv
FIGLO, John J (0141) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
FITZGERALD, Thomas G (0141) HQMC to MarCorDischPersU NavRecen SCL
FLOM, William F (2771) I-1 Stf 1stAW-Btry Akron Ohio to MCSC Albany Ga

FOLEY JR, William H (3537) MCSC Albany Ga to FortTrps CamLej
FOWLER, Henry J (3049) HQMC to MarCorSupActy Phila
GAUTHIER, Gerard G (0811) MCS Quant to MCB Campen
GENTRY JR, Robert F (0141) MCB CamLej to MCAS Kaneohe Bay Oahu TH
GIFFORD, Clarence C (2639) 1stMarDiv to 1stMarBrig
GILBERT, Donovan S (0141) MarCommDet USS MT MCKINLEY to MCB CamLej
GOBER, Grady T (3049) HQMC to MCB Campen
GOLFFETTO, Mario A (3516) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
GUNSLLEY, Cecil A (0141) MCRD SDiego to MCB Campen
GWINN, Burlen W (0441) HQMC to MCAS CherPt
HALL, Oliver R (3061) MCSC Barstow Calif to H&SBn Oahu TH
HANCOCK SR, John R (0141) HQMC to 1stMarDiv
HARRIS, Darnell F (3537) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
HASSAN, William C (0431) HQMC to 1stMarDiv
HATCH, Ernest B (1833) MCSC Barstow to MCB Campen
HAYDOCK, Eugene S (2771) 1stMarDiv to MB NS Treasure Is Sfran
HILLWARD, Bonnie A (3337) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
HINDS, George E (4131) MB Pearl to MCB Campen
HLETON, Lacey E (3349) MCB Campen to MAD NATTC Jax
HOFFMAN, Danny R (3049) I-1 Stf 15thInfBn San Antonio to 1stMarDiv
HOLEMAN, Paul T (3049) I-1 Stf 93d InfCo Joplin Mo to FortTrps 29 Palms
HOWELL, Max E (1539) H&SBn FMFPac to FortTrps CamLej
INGRAM JR, William S (0141) 1st MCRD to MCS Quant
JANTZ, Carl J (3516) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
JERNIGAN, Roger R (4312) MARPAC to MCAS Kaneohe Bay Oahu TH
JOHNSON, Paul J (6641) MCRD SDiego to MCAS El Toro FFT
JOHNSON, Robert H (3061) MCB Campen to MCSFA Sfran
JOHNSON, Franklin P (0141) I-1 Stf 75mmAAABn Freemansburg Pa to MB Pearl
KELLER, Howard E (3411) MCSFA Sfran to HQMC
KELLEY, Kenneth D (3049) MB NAD Luulalei Oahu to 1stMarDiv
KIDD JR, John H (3516) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv
KIRCHMAN, Martha E (0141) HQMC to MCRD SDiego
KLOCK, Lester R (0369) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv
KRUEGER, Harvey W (6413) 1stMarBrig to MCAS El Toro
KUNTZ, Phillip E (6511) AirFMFPac to MARTO MARTC NAS Las Alam
LANG, Thomas P (0761) I-1 Stf 6th AWBtry Spokane Wash to FortTrps 29 Palms
LARSON, Robert R (6431) MAD NATTC Jax to 1stMarBrig Oahu TH
LINDERBERG, Harry M (2529) FortTrps to MCRD SDiego
LYMAN, Horace C (0141) I-1 Stf Ft Wayne Ind to 2dMarDiv
MACDONALD, Arthur R (1811) 1stMarDiv to MCB Campen

MAGARGEE, Leroy F (0141) MB Pearl to FortTrps 29 Palms Calif
MAJOR, George B (0141) HQMC to MCRD PISC
MARTIN, Richard T (2529) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
MC CALLUS, John E B (3049) AirFMFPac to I-1 2dTrkCo Augusta Ga
MCCOMBSS JR, James M (0761) I-1 Stf 3dAWBtry Waterloo Iowa to MCB 29 Palms
MCCORMICK JR, James M (0761) MCSC Albany Ga to MCS Quant
MCOWELL, JR, Samuel J (3537) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
MC PHERSON, Stanley B (1371) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
MELLAS, John M (6413) MCAS CherPt to 1stMarBrig Oahu TH
MILLER, John O (0141) MD USS F D ROOSEVELT to 2dMarDiv
MILLER, Norman S (0141) I-1 Stf 1st 15thInfBn Dal to 2dMarDiv
MONTGOMERY, Harold A (6621) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFT
MORSE, Charles O (0849) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv
MUGFORD, John F (0141) 2dMarDiv to I-1 2dAutMvFldMaintCo New Haven Conn
MULCONERY, John E (3049) I-1 Stf 8th AWBtry Bakersfield Calif to MCB Campen
NEUSINGER, John N (3537) 2dMAW to 1stMarDiv
NICHOLS, Gene E (0141) I-1 Stf 50th InfCo Lansing Mich to MCB Campen
NOLAND JR, William A (0121) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
NOTEMAN, James M (3537) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
OBRIEN, Ambrose K (6441) 1stMarBrig to MCAS El Toro
OUTEN, Wilton J (0141) I-1 Stf 1stMT-Bn Atla to 2dMarDiv
PATILLLO, Charles R (7041) 2dMAW to MCAS El Toro
PIEKUTOWSKI, John A (6741) 1stMarBrig to 2dMAW MCAS CherPt
PRINCE, Thurston G (3361) 1stMarBrig to MCSC Barstow
PRZYBYLA, Raymond A (6641) 1stMarBrig to MARTO MARTC NAS Bklyn
PURICELLI, Russell A (3049) I-1 Stf 1stMarBrig Oahu TH
QUEEN, Alvin J (3516) 1stMarBrig to FortTrps CamLej
RALSTON, George W (1349) I-1 Stf 1stInfBn El Toro to MCS Quant
RATLIFF, Jake (2771) 1stMarDiv to MCSFA Sfran
RECORD, Clement H (0141) I-1 Stf 2d EngrBn Portland Me to MCS Quant
ROBINSON, Ward D (1841) 1stMarBrig to MCSC Barstow
RODWELLER, Leo R (0141) I-1 Stf 1stMarBrig to MCAS El Toro
ROWE, Arthur W (7113) 2dMAW to AirFMFPac El Toro
ROWE, Ralph J (3537) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
SALEM, William (3516) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
SAMMONS, Raymond A (0141) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
SHEA, Robert E (3537) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
SIENSKI, Stanley P (3371) H&SBn Bklyn to 1stMarDiv
SIMON, Francis (2771) 2dMarDiv to I-1 2dDepSbn Phila
SIMS, Coleman C (6481) MCS Quant to 1stMarDiv
SKILLMAN JR, William J (6481) MAD NATTC Mfg to MCAS El Toro

SPECHT, Arthur W (2511) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
SPRIGGINS, Homer J (0141) I-1 Stf 50thInfCo Lansing Mich to MCB Campen
STEPHENS JR, Edgar "B" (6413) MAD NATTC Jax to MCAS El Toro FFT
STINSON, Myrtle E (3441) H&SBn FMFPac to MCB CamLej
SUFFICOOK, August D (0111) MCRD SDiego to FortTrps 29 Palms
SUTLIFF, Marvyn R (2181) I-1 Stf Akron Ohio to MCB 29 Palms
TAYLOR, Clinton T (3516) MCSC Albany Ga to MCB Campen
TAYLOR, Robert E (3261) 1stMAW AirFMFPac to 2dMAW Beaufort SC
TERRY, Edward (1349) I-1 Stf Phoenix Ariz to MCSC Barstow Calif
THOMAS, Grady R (0141) 1stMAW AirFMFPac to MCB 29 Palms Calif
THOMASON, Charles S (3371) MCRD PISC to H&SBn Oahu TH
TOON, John E (4131) MCRD PISC to MCAS Kaneohe Bay Oahu TH
TORRES, George R (3537) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
TOTH, William P (6613) HQMC to MCAS El Toro
TREXLER, Charles P (2131) I-1 Stf 4th155mmHowBtry Raleigh Nc to 2dMarDiv
TROST, Robert H (0141) 1stMarBrig to I-1 Stf 36thInfCo Butte Montana
VALLIERE, Jean L (3049) I-1 Stf 44th InfCo Boise Idaho to MCB Campen FFT
VAUGHN, Edwin "R" (0141) MCAS CherPt to I-1 1stWpnsBn Forrest Park Ill
VERBANIC, Francis E (6671) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro
WADSWORTH, Phillip E (3537) MAG-31 to MCSC Albany
WALLACE, Edwin L (0848) 3dMarDiv to FortTrps 29 Palms
WYATT, Watson E (0369) 3dMarDiv to I-1 Stf 100thInfCo Sheridan Miss
ZALEWSKI, William J (1169) MB NB Phila to HQMC

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

ABRAHAM JR, Simon (3049) FMFPac to MCRD PISC
AGEE, Harvey (3071) 1stMarBrig to MAD NATTC Jax
AINES, Maxwell L (3537) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
ALBRITTON, Junior M (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCRD PISC
ALICK, Dewey E (3516) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
ARNOLD, Ernest W (3371) MCB Campen to MCB Campen FFT
AWBRY, James D (0141) MAD NATTC Mfg to 2dMarDiv
BARNES, Marion C (0141) FortTrps FMFLant to HQMC
BARRATT, Henry D (3516) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant
BAUER, Clifford D (0369) MCRD PI to MCB Campen FFT
BECKER, Earl W (2336) 1stMAW to MB NPF Indian Head Md
BILLE, William J (0141) 2dMarDiv to HQMC
BLOOMFIELD, Ronald (6431) 1stMarBrig to MAD NATTC Jax
BOGGER, William W (0141) MB NS Anna to HQMC
BOGGS, Wendell R (0141) H&SBn FMFPac to 5th MCRD
BONNETT, Richard F (3537) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
BORNE, Joseph E (3516) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
BRADSHAW, Charles H (3537) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
BRADSHAW, Robert L (0431) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
BRIDGES, Charles R (2771) I-1 Stf 3dAWBtry Waterloo Iowa to 2dMarDiv
BROWN, Henry J (1811) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
BROWN, Francis J (4131) MCB Campen to MB Pearl
BROWNLEY, Thomas E (3371) MCB CamLej to MCB Campen FFT
BUCKLEY, John F (6511) MARTO MARTC NAS Bklyn to MCAS Kaneohe Bay Oahu TH
BUNTING, William L (0141) MCRD PISC to 1stMarBrig Oahu TH
BURGER, JR, Nelson MCB Campen to MCB Campen FFT
BUSHMAN JR, Stanley L (1169) HQMC to MCS Quant
BUSK, Robert (0141) MCB CamLej to 1stMarBrig Oahu TH
CANNON, Bobby G (2639) 1stMarBrig to 2dMarDiv
CAVAGNARO, Louis A (3049) MCRD PISC to MCB Campen FFT
CHATMAN, James W (2639) 1stMAW to MCS Quant
CHENAIL, Orrle O (0141) H&SBn FMFPac to 9th MCRD
COOK, Billy J (6641) MCRD SDiego to MCAS El Toro FFT
CORBIN, Charles D (1381) MB WashDC to MCRD PISC
CORYELL, Homer D (2639) FortTrps FMFLant to 1stMarBrig
CRANE, William F (7041) 2dMAW MCAF New River Jacksonville NC to MCAS El Toro
CREED, James E (6412) MARTO MARTC NAS Jax to MCAS El Toro
CRESS, Paul L (3537) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv
CROSBY, James D (3537) MCSC Albany Ga to FortTrps CamLej
DAHLE, Charles B (4131) MB Pearl to MCB Campen
DEDIC, William D (0121) 1stMarBrig to MCB Campen
DE GROOT, John (0141) CINCPAC to MCB Campen

DENAGA, Peter S (3537) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
 DE SHAZO, Robert T (1341) 3dMarDiv to 29 Palms Calif
 DIXON, William B (3049) MCB CamLeJ to I-1 1st75mmAAABn Freemansburg Pa
 DODSON, Delmar D (2511) 9th MCRD to 2dMarDiv
 DOW, Robert W (3537) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
 DREWS, Theodore M (0369) 3dMarDiv to MB NB Bn
 DUGAS, Robert (0141) 3dMarDiv to HQMC
 EGGEBRAATEN, Wayne E (2561) HQMC to HQMC Sp1FonDu w/Dept of State
 EMLEY, William (6731) 2dMAW to MAD NATTC Mfs
 ELSTON, Richard E (1371) I-1 Stf So Bond Ind to 1stMarDiv
 ESLARY, William (3371) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
 ESTRADA, Raymond (6431) MARTD WARTC NAS LBench to MCAS El Toro
 FAITH JR, Maurice R (3049) MCRD PISC to MCB CamPen
 FARR, Ronald W (6412) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFT
 FERBEE JR, Oscar T (6711) MAD NATTC Jax to MCAS El Toro FFT
 FIVEASH, Chandler B (3537) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
 FITZGERALD JR, James J (2336) 1stMarDiv to SandBn Albuquerque
 FLADEY, Robert D (6813) MAD NATTC Mfs to MCAS El Toro FFT
 FLYNN, William J (2529) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
 FORD JR, Huber E (2529) MarComm-Det USS POCONO to MCRD PISC
 FOREMAN, Claude C (6431) MAD NATTC Jax to MCAS El Toro
 FRANKS, Frank (0141) MARPAC to ForTrps 29 Palms
 FREEBOROUGH, Dale E (0141) I-1 Stf Forest Park Ill to 2dMarDiv
 FUNES, René J (6431) 1stMarDiv to MAD NATTC Jax
 GALLAGHER, Richard J (0369) 1stMarBrig to MCRD PISC
 GARRETT, David L (0141) MAD NATTC Mfs to 2dMarDiv
 GAYMAND, John D (1371) AirFMFPac to MCB CamPen
 GEORGE, Howard R (3537) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
 GOLDIE, Robert L L (2529) ForTrps to I-1 7thInfBn San Bruno Calif
 GOSSE, Donald L (0141) MarCasCo Dept of Pac Treasure Is to MCB CamPen
 GRAY JR, Charles D (3537) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
 GRAY, Lester S (0369) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv
 GRIMMER, James R (6481) 1stMarBrig to MCS Quant
 GRIMMEL, Edward P (6431) MAD NATTC Jax to MB NB Bn
 GROOM, Robert W (4029) MCS Quant to HQMC
 HALLAHAN JR, Robert F (6431) 6th MCRD to HQMC
 HALSTEAD, John H (3371) 1stMAW to 2dMarDiv
 HEDRICK, Joe P (0781) MB NOTS China Lake Calif to MCS Quant
 HEDGES, David M (6481) 1stMarBrig to MAD NATTC Mfs
 HENKEL, John H (3069) I-1 Stf 2dInf-Bn Bn to 1st MCRD
 HENNINGER, Norton F (6441) 1stMarBrig to MCAS El Toro
 HEWITT, James C (1313) MCB 29 Palms to MCB CamPen
 HIATT, Virgil D (0141) 9th MCRD to 1stMarDiv
 HICKS, Joseph G (0761) I-1 Stf 6th AWBtry Spokane Wash to ForTrps 29 Palms
 HOLBECK, John J (2771) 3dMarDiv to MCS A1ny G
 HOLL, Bernard T (3537) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
 HOLLOPETER, Ralph W (3537) 1stMAW to ForTrps CamLeJ
 HOLZWARTH, Herman J (6413) MAD NATTC Mfs to 1stMarBrig Oahu TH
 HOOVER, Herbert E (3516) AirFMFPac to MCB 29 Palms
 HOOVER, William C (3516) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
 HORNE, Charles E (4029) MCS Quant to HQMC
 IRWIN, Warren J (0141) MB NTC GLaks to HQMC
 IVERSON, Harold L (3371) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 JACKSON, Bobby N (5711) 1stANGICO to HQMC
 JACOBS, Lee H (3537) 2dMAW to ForTrps CamLeJ
 JACOBSEN, Harry R (6412) MAD NATTC Mfs to MCAS El Toro
 JAMES, Chester P (3371) MCRD SDiego to MCB CamPen FFT
 JAMES, Leo B (3371) MCRD SDiego to MCB CamPen FFT
 JOHNSON, William M (3049) 2dMarDiv to I-1 40thInfCo Lubbock Tex
 JONES JR, Jimmie R (3516) AirFMFPac to ForTrps 29 Palms Calif
 JUNGERT, Bernard W I-1 Stf 9thAWBtry Joliet Ill to MCB 29 Palms
 KEMPSTER, James S (7113) AirFMFPac to MARTD WARTC Miami Fla
 KLESYK JR, Francis (0161) MCB CamLeJ to HQMC
 KOONTZ, Leroy "F" (4131) MB NAS QuonPt to MARPAC FFT
 LAMBERT, Richard P (0141) AirFMFPac to H&SBn Oahu TH
 LANIER, Leonard E (5597) 2dMarDiv to NavRecSta WashDC
 LAVIN SR, James R (4131) MCB CamPen to 1stMarBrig Oahu TH
 LEA, Franklin S (2771) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
 LEWIS, Harold R (3537) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv

MARSHALL, Reginald S (5544) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen
 MAYER JR, Llewellyn F (3537) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
 MC CANDLESS, Jimmie W (3049) I-1 Stf 40thInfCo, Lubbock Tex to 1stMarDiv
 MC IVER, Wallace L (0141) HQMC to H&SBn Oahu TH
 MC KASKLE, Nolan (3516) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
 MCKNIGHT, Thomas A (4029) MCS Quant to HQMC
 MC LAUGHLIN, James A (3516) MCSC Albany Ga to ForTrps CamLeJ
 MENDOZA, Tony R (3121) MCSC Barstow to MCB 29 Palms
 MERRILL, Henry H (1811) MB NAS Jax to MCRD PISC
 MITROWSKI, Anthony D (3516) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
 MORENO, Efrén E (0369) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv
 MORIARTY, William P (1316) I-1 Stf 3dEngrBn Portland Ore to 1stMarDiv
 MORSE, Joseph W (3411) 1st MCRD to MCB CamPen FFT
 MOSCOE, Lawrence G (6413) 1stMarBrig to MAD NATTC Mfs
 MOUTON, Harland P (2771) ForTrps FMFLant to 1stMarBrig
 MRUGALSKI, Walter J (7041) 1stMarBrig to MARTD WARTC NAS Mpls
 MUSICK, Herman D (3371) MCB CamLeJ to MCB CamPen FFT
 NAPPER, Odas T (3537) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
 NAZARCHUK, Daniel A (0761) I-1 Stf 7thAWBtry Connellsville Pa to MCB 29 Palms
 NEWBURY, Orval D (3311) 1stMarBrig to MCB CamPen
 NEWMAN, James H (0761) MCAS El Toro to MCB 29 Palms
 NIPPER, Cecil E (3537) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen
 NORTON, Lawrence E (0441) 1stMarBrig to MCB CamPen
 OGDEN JR, Joseph "U" (6641) MCRD SDiego to MCAS El Toro FFT
 OLBRAUNT JR, Julius J (3516) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
 O'NEAL JR, Goodwin I (4611) MAD NATTC NAS Pncla to 2dMAW MCAAS Beaufort SC
 OSBORNE, Ralph (0369) I-1 Stf 93dInfCo Joliet Mo to MCB 29 Palms Calif
 PACK, Hubert B (3537) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
 PAGE, Malcolm H (5511) MAD NATTC Jax to MAD NAS PaxRiv
 PARKER, Donald C (0369) MARTD WARTC Glen to MCB CamPen FFT
 PARKER, Thomas L (1811) MarCorComp Korea to ForTrps CamLeJ
 PATE, James H (3000) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLeJ
 PLETTIER, Conrad R (2771) 3dMarDiv to MB NB Bn
 PHILLIPS Lester B (3516) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
 PIERCE, Marvin G (0141) MCAS Kaneohe Bay Oahu TH to 1stMarDiv
 PLANETA JR, Andrew (6671) 2dMAW AirFMFLant to MCAS El Toro Calif
 POLLAK, John P (0141) MCS Quant to MCRD PISC
 POMERANCE, Harvey A (2511) 2dMarDiv to HQMC
 PORTER, Lynn M (6412) 1stMarBrig to MAD NATTC Mfs
 PRINCE, John R (6600) MAD NATTC Mfs to MCAS El Toro FFT
 PURDY, Herbert G (3537) MCAS El Toro to 1stMarDiv
 QUANN JR, William F (1345) I-1 Stf Charleston WVa to MCS Quant
 QUIGLEY, Patrick D (3537) AirFMFPac to 1stMarDiv
 REHM, Robert D (3537) MCAS El Toro to 1stMarDiv
 REID, James H (1371) 1stMarBrig to 2dMarDiv
 RENALDO, Reno R (1169) AirFMFPac to MB NB Brem
 RESPRESS JR, William R (3516) MCSC Albany Ga to ForTrps CamLeJ
 RHOADES, Hugh J (6613) MCAS CherPt to MAD NATTC Mfs
 RILEY JR, Martin J (4631) MCS Quant to MCB CamLeJ
 RITCHIE, Earl J (6413) MARTD WARTC NAS Gretna La to 2dMAW MCAS CherPt
 ROTH, Stanley L (3049) MCB CamLeJ to I-1 47thInfCo Midland Tex
 RUBENSTEIN, Forrest J (3049) MB WashDC to MCRD PISC
 RUNGE, Allan R (6511) 1stMarBrig to MAD NATTC Jax
 RUSH, Richard C (6727) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Mfs
 RUTLEDGE JR, Edgar S (0811) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT
 RUVOLO, Frank J (6441) MAD NATTC Mfs to 2dMAW MCAS CherPt
 SAMPSON, Leonard B (3051) PISC to MCS CamPen
 SANDERS JR, Charles F (5546) 1stMarDiv to NavRecSta WashDC
 SEAY JR, Charles H (3516) MCSC Albany Ga to 1stMarBrig Oahu TH
 SEWARD, John F (2771) I-1 Stf 7thAWBtry Connellsville Pa to MB NTC GLaks
 SHEKRO, Nicholas G (2700) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLeJ
 SHEPPARD, Robert R (3049) I-1 Stf 1st75mmAAABn Freemansburg Pa to MCRD PISC
 SHOOK, William A (6651) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro
 SHULL, David H (6442) MAD NATTC Mfs to MCAS El Toro FFT
 SKATES JR, Lester J (0369) 1stMAW to HQMC
 SLOCKBOWER, John C (4631) HQMC to MB NB Mare Island



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MC 1400.16

Marine Corps Order 1400.16 recently announced that 667 First Sergeants and 344 Sergeants Major were designated for the super grades of E-8 and E-9 respectively. The new grades were effective as of June 1, 1958.

Sergeants Major—Pay Grade E-9

ALBERT, William 297494
ALDERMAN, T 283448
ALW, Harry 220286
ANDREWS, Marvin 195791
ARNETT, James W 245379
ARRAS, Leonard H 270705
ATKINSON, W 259108
AUEL, Donald P 298476
BAILEY, Edward F 539087
BAKER, Russell D 205773
BALKO, Michael P 274308
BARNARD, Alan W 275335
BARNETT, Robert W 276811
BAUER, Edward F 268068
BAYS, Andy J 302015
BENRIE, Charles 458593
BENTON, Edgar A 265892
BESTWICK, Wilbur 245876
BLACK, Richard L 421695
BLAKE, Louis G 316162
BLANKENSHIP, Dan 244488
BLISS, Frank W 211332
BLOCK, Howard F 238103
BOIRE, Maurice V 470226
BONNET, Gordon P 287055
BORGOMAINIERO, R 308403
BORMANN, Thomas 300728
BOYNTON, Maynard 270152
BRADDOCK, W 259003
BRITT, George W 246767
BROMAN, Herbert 310024
BROOKS, Harry E 276385
BROWN, Lewis L 254185
BROWN, Lisle C 227007
BROWN, Vanver N 288756
BROWNELL, Walter 265600
BRUTON, Herman C 314940
BRYANT, Delmas L 230450
BURGES, Edward 244048
BURNS, Elmo A 284188
BUSHMER, Robert A 321503
BUSHLOW, A 266128
BUSSEY, Walter E 362429
BUZHARDT, Boyd B 225727
CABE, Elwood 259170
CALLA, Louis F 254810
CADDY, William A 277011
CALLAHAN, Frank 257202
CANAVAN, Martin 235160
CAROLLO, Frank T 224955
CARTER, Kenneth 268892
CASSELL, Elbert 829769
CATALLO, Edward 337034
CHAMPAGNE, W 211547
CHASE, Kenneth 293046
CHISHOLM, Adrian 255703
CHUCK, Harris 301176
CIESLUK, Broney 271061
CIPPARONE, S 259883
CLINE, Horace G 263070
CONDON, Raymond 333721
CONE, Samuel C 240037
CONLEY, William 348519
CONN, John M Jr 321601
COOK, Jack B 264830
COOPER, Louis M 283679
CORBIN, John E 271487
CORN, Joseph J 184238
CRAW, Gordon S 268485
CRONE, Jesse R 1165403
CROSBARI, P 300732
CULL, James S 236795
CULLMAN, Vernon 303239
DAILLEY, Joseph W 335540
DARLING, James L 436727
DARTEZ, Nelson J 292749
DAY, Billy Sr 303242
DAVIS, Robert C 361438
DELOACH, William 271718
DELOZIER, Lee C 268544
DENES, Stephen J 264738
DEVINE, Charles 268831
DIETER, John E 489362
DINDIO, Antonio 409066
DIXON, John K Jr 437744
DOBBS, Barney 316515
DONOVAN, William 267504
DOWNING, Fred E 282116
DOWNS, Paul A 268776
DRISKELL, Frank 251649

DUNCAN, Rufus E 306865
DUNLAP, Harry A 207338
DUTTON, Benjamin 211029
EDWARDS, Chancy 193766
EDWARDS, Joseph 282893
EDENFIELD, E 254344
EDENFEDGE, Thomas 253906
EMIGH, John M 251144
EMORY, James R 280636
ESPPOSITO, M 252047
ESTES, Samuel E 285855
EVANS, Fredrick 253811
EVERS, Cornelius 308985
FARIS, Willis V 356193
FARLEY, Leo R 276930
FAY, Alfred E 327778
FEELEY, Frank J 251005
FITZGERALD, W 305520
FITZSIMMONS, J 322999
FLEMING, James H 808634
FLINT, Albert L 302021
FOREMAN, William 521095
FOX, Keith B 521734
FOY, Lonnie D 275815
FRANCE, Clarence 314869
FREEBERG, Borge 279205
FULLER, Roy 248217
GAIN, Charles P 442240
GAINES, William 278304
GARDNER, Joseph 245540
GARDNER, Milton 276483
GARY, Robert E 364881
GASKILL, Casper 264111
GASKIN, Henry A 277317
GAU, Herbert J 336169
GEIST, Frank E 198504
GOEDGE, Anthony 498366
GRAHAM, Arthur R 290607
GRAHAM, Marlan L 300604
GRAY, Robert C 300130
GREENSON, Carl W 261629
GREEN, George W 250048
GURNEY, Joseph 183819
HAGEMANN, Henry 282863
HAND, Mack O 293175
HARPER, Harold E 224637
HARVEY, Robert R 270423
HARWARD, Theron 302991
HAWKINS, Eugene 364909
HAYDEN, Kenneth 295970
HEIKSO, Ross J 250961
HEINZEL, P 273923
HEISER, Thomas B 144510
HENNESSEE, G 271810
HOBBS, William 262476
HOLMAN, Robert J 248971
HONSE, John P 259552
HOPKINS, Everett 299668
HOTCHKISS, Mohr 267598
HOWARD, Andrew G 257062
HOWARD, Ralph E 294511
HREHA, George 242994
HUDSON, Herman D 231966
HUFF, Charles A 255004
HUFF, Edgar R 411250
HUGHES, Theodore 263730
HULY, George 272361
HURD, Arthur O 260489
HURP, Arthur O 253294
HUSKEY, Asa E 251324
HACKMAN, James A 202265
JEFFRA, Ignatius 389537
JENKINS, Charles 267109
JOHNSON, James B 211989
JOHNSON, John H 325332
JOHNSON, Lester 374128
JOYNER, Otis B 270501
KADER, Lawrence 321030
KADING, Graydon 282991
KAHLER, Jack L 266617
KANE, Raymond P 260938
KEESLING, James 308279
KELLEY, John T 320237
KELLEY, Patrick 499235
KING, Neal D 394178
KINGAN, Charles 280879
KIRK, Albert T J 280879
KISTLER, Fred L 361966
KLOSE, Frederick 299102
KNOX, Edwin L 274361
KOSTELNY, Frank 255371
KRATOSKI, J 315485
KROTKY, Emory M 233034
KULL, John C 397212
LANG, Leonard R 37212

LANGLEY, J T 261666
LAKE, Wayland 866909
LATTANZIO, John 282594
LAW, James G 262424
LEACH, Floyd N 266083
LEBLANC, Leslie 317976
LEE, Edgar H 287233
LEGER, Richard W 292369
LEGRAND, Bud H 273774
LEMO, Alphonse 262660
LEWIS, Harry A J 308722
LINKINS, Albert 275449
LITTON, Roy B 320853
LITZELMAN, Henry 222529
LONG, Clyde M 310557
LONGSTRETH, H 288909
LORENZ, Rufus 268868
LUCKADOO, James 342351
MACHLAN, William 267982
MACPHAIL, K 527067
MAHAN, Alvin L 286773
MANGAN, Joseph P 314418
MANGUM, Carl S 224016
MARTIN, Charlie 262806
MATHIS, Billy F 272731
MAXIMIN, William 325121
MCCLINTOCK, Ted 338430
MCDOANE, Charles 322207
MCGILLIOTT, W 266226
MCHELLIOTT, W 435938
MCHELLIOTT, Thomas J 268302
MCINTIRE, Robert 454856
MCINTIRE, Robert 230100
MCLEAGHLIN, John 229274
MCMULLAN, Bethea 213754
MELVILLE, William 260235
MELVILL, W 332038
MERYOSH, Mike D 463049
METZGER, Butler 236155
MIGNACCO, John 267086
MILHAKE, Ambrose 272704
MILLER, Frank A 245704
MILLHOUSE, Ward 267925
MILLS, Charles G 264763
MIMS, Brown L 271507
MOORE, Daniel W 272543
MORAN, Aubrie C 311169
MORAN, William J 429623
MORRIS, Earl W 241818
MOSER, Forrest E 305824
MUCKLER, R 237512
MURPHY, Patrick 275412
MUTH, John W Jr 439492
MYRICK, Julian H 375332
NASH, George Jr 258517
NASTASI, Joseph 258517
NAVE, Bert R 231032
NEAL, Charles D 272245
NEGLEY, Elmer D 285130
NEWSOME, Edward 262436
NICHOLS, Ray S 187803
MORRISH, Robert 297478
NOTCH, Joseph W 243381
OCCONOR, George 296439
OFARRELL, F 266902
ONEILL, Donald J 360323
PALMA, James C 381738
PALMER, Lionel W 239007
PARICE, Nicholas 259491
PARKER, George E 312348
PARKS, Billy S 265063
PARRY, William 317505
PELLEY, Muriel W 274044
PENDERGAST, E 332206
PERLSEN, Edward 249813
PERRY, Lewis M 267328
PHIFER, Edward D 484023
PLOUFF, Carlton 491767
POPOCHAK, M 338566
POTTS, Arthur H 261517
POSTLEWALT, K 262138
PRINCE, Fred W 262138
PULLEN, Edward B 276997
PUTERBAUGH, John 535964
RADMER, Elmer C 305310
RAMSEY, Louis H 296822
RAUBER, Francis 179427
REAGAN, Robert H 294812
REIGNER, Kenneth 295969
RHODES, Carl P 350841
RICE, Kenneth J 271366
RICH, Lee W 230108
ROACH, Luther J 296524
ROSE, George H 252918
ROSS, Austin J 172969
ROSSO, James P 395306
ROWE, James E 308042
RUNE, Russell R 339754
RYAN, Norman 290826
SANDORELLO, L 253788
SCHAUF, Francis 258170
SCHEFFER, F 218476
SCHLEGEL, Lee R 308354
SCHROEDER, Jack 260011
SCHUM, Raymond A 294126
SCHWANER, Edwin 267791
SCOTT, Charley H 317341
SCOTT, Rayford H 300168
SHAFFER, James W 245451
SHAFFER, Wayne D 198624
SLATER, Robert T 361010
SLAYTON, Roger H 230660
SLOCUM, Thomas L 262612
SMILEY, Robert G 289737
SMITH, Dwight P 345963
SMITH, Melvin H 273438
SNYDER, Eugene W 289970
SPILLMAN, Robert 253134
SPRAGUE, Harold 229831
STAFFORD, John H 277445
STANISLAO, Louis 507401
STEC, Henry J 272967
STEEDLEY, James 291552
STEPP, William F 280073
STOCKS, Floyd P 321886
STONEBURNER, H 283076
SULLIVAN, Joseph 270001
SUMMERS, Arthur 291138
SWEET, Herbert J 277469
SWITZER, Levy A 273492
THEK, John R 164608
THOMPSON, George 274738
TILLOTSON, W 361997
TOMPKINS, R 275716
TONEY, Ollie J 395885
TRAIN, Walter T 333488
TROUTMAN, Victor 214790
TRULUCK, James F 260872
TUNNICLIFFE, A 369104

UMLAUF, William 175308
URBANSKI, John F 295584
VANALSTYNE, John 278161
VANHEKKE, James 274955
VANDERBEEK, E 312883
VIVEIROS, Eugene 266371
WALDRON, Donald 218101
WALLS, George O 321223
WARREN, Robert W 298208
WELCH, John P 261036
WHALEN, James P 298895
WHITE, Don D 273112
WILLIS, William 194889
WINGATE, Harry B 240996
WINN, William K 302949
WINSLOW, Robert 277794
WYATT, Alfred 364177
ZACAVICK, Edward 265432
ZELL, Milburn N 267465
ZIM, John C 298388

First Sergeants—Pay Grade E-8

ADAMSKI, Walter 390438
ADKISSON, Frank 361140
AKIN, Homer L Jr 468833
ALASIEVICH, H 117759
ALDEN, Billie M 261795
ALFIERI, Anthony 373039
ALSO, Irving R 274078
ALTMORE, C 448929
ANDERSON, Irvin 346002
ANDERSON, L 372800
ANDERSON, Palmer 847590
ANDERSON, Walter 256566
ANDRE, Robert F 399738
ANTHONY, Fred C 306593
APPLEGATE, R 529881
ARNEY, John W 298035
ARNOLD, Louis C 269022
AVERY, Thomas J 546123
AYRES, Franklin K 452421
BAILEY, David P 279149
BAILEY, Linwood 245931
BAILEY, Vernon E 287458
BAKER, Herschel 236795
BALTRA, John 341223
BAMFORD, Lester 250612
BARKER, Joel V 259984
BARKER, Lloyd W 253138
BARLOW, Quinton 376508
BARNES, Edwin E 294154
BARRINEAU, Louis 300779
BARTOSIK, Frank 268705
BAUGH, William J 117753
BEAN, William H 899977
BEARER, Walter H 271409
BEAVER, Harold K 494702
BECKER, Robert P 323593
BEECHAM, John J 317190
BELL, Charles W 287530
BELL, Franklin 272822
BELVIN, Benjamin 440618
BENNISON, Elroy 266271
BERRY, Edmond P 269279
BERRY, John W 301426
BIEDINGER, John 255752
BIRD, Harold E 368290
BISCHAK, A 319630
BISHOP, Carl L 259475
BIXLER, Stewart 257059
BLACKWELL, Hugh 305289
BLANCHARD, M 246677
BLASINGAME, J 271205
BLACK, Andrew J 286882
BLODY, Paul A 530274
BLOSS, Arthur R 305878
BLOSCH, Robert H 307865
BOBOLSKY, S 268350
BOCK, Joseph M 269149
BOCKELMAN, R 268737
BOLKOW, George W 307939
BOLACK, 251858
BOOTH, Paul J 549566
BOOZ, Jack S 280287
BOOZIER, Gilbert 559397
BOQUET, Andrew P 255735
BOTKIN, Gene F 267897
BOULANGER, F 359498
BOYARD, Paul E 843541
BOWEN, Myron J 359700
BOWES, Thomas E 304162
BOWNE, Frank G 282138
BOYD, Samuel 249822
BOYER, Richard W 276415
BRADFORD, Thomas 462677
BRANNON, Harold 296294
BRAWNER, Herman 315619
BRESSETTE, John E 353524
BRITT, Roy W 430034
BROCK, Reid E 279233
BRODERICK, A 259490
BROOKS, Harry L 487338
BROWN, Earl R 355460
BROWN, Richard C 258648
BROWN, Winfield 316584
BRUCE, Jack B 274841
BRUCHMAN, Wayne 288131
BUCKNER, Robert 344864
BUETHE, George M 259619
BULLARD, Edwin 256107
BURGAN, James A 285542
BURNETT, John F 399067
BURNETT, Raymond 257752
BUSH, Sterling K 277332
BUSSARD, Clair L 230239
BYCEK, Stanley 291745
CAIN, John T 497205
CALDWELL, H 860460
CALDWELL, Robert 292896
CALL, Clarence E 299844
CALLAGHAN, W 381423
CAMP, Charles H 266925
CAMPBELL, Robert 900428
CANVIN, Joseph J 259585
CAPLES, Thornton 253044
CAPOZZOLI, John 283293
CARL, Clement C 395326
CARL, Robert W 368696
CARR, Charles R 362584
CARR, Donald J 276068
CARSON, John H 350355
CARSON, William 190579
CARTER, Jack V 312381
CARTER, Robert W 845678

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| CASE, Thurlie E | 311529 | GOTTWALD, Glenn | 321298 | MADDOX, Edward R | 270451 | RUSK, Harold W | 292834 |
| CASEBEER, Clyde | 300122 | GRAHAM, Kenneth | 279294 | MAGUIRE, Joseph | 283084 | SALARIS, George | 424164 |
| CASEY, Lloyd A | 369730 | GRANT, Edward G | 321293 | MAINIERO, Frank | 308173 | SALICIS, Nick | 282033 |
| CHIANESE, Frank | 407075 | GRANT, Theodore | 470118 | MANNION, Harry C | 300889 | SANFORD, John C | 307741 |
| CHITTUM, Hershel | 251523 | GREENE, George | 312898 | MANTHEY, Hans C | 320711 | SANDERS, Oscar | 500873 |
| CIPRIANO, A | 357274 | GREENIA, Howard | 354172 | MARCHIO, Guido J | 293782 | SANKEY, James L | 408320 |
| CISLER, Raymond | 302998 | GREGORY, Charles | 327462 | MARKS, Robert E | 285328 | SARNO, Richard J | 288606 |
| CLARK, Calvin D | 815135 | GRIS, Martin A | 354098 | MARTIN, George A | 300085 | SAVILLE, Willard | 263737 |
| CLARK, Haskell M | 302469 | GRIGGS, Clarence | 536715 | MASON, Robert C | 313150 | SAWYER, Charles | 286821 |
| CLARK, James A | 280630 | GRIMM, George | 304383 | MASON, Willard J | 314893 | SCALES, Ewell D | 299082 |
| COLEMAN, Edward | 274089 | GREENWALD, W | 320184 | MATHIS, Chester | 271843 | SCHIPKE, Andrew | 275181 |
| COLLIER, Charles | 298020 | GRATE, Franklin | 308556 | MATHIAS, George | 283306 | SCHMIDT, John | 285060 |
| COLLINS, William | 303657 | GROVE, Harold J | 408577 | MAY, Earl J | 265716 | SCHNELL, William | 417888 |
| CONKLIN, Fred A | 287270 | GRZESKOWIAK, J | 558297 | MAYNARD, Daniel | 262679 | SCHUMACHER, W | 276611 |
| COOK, Homer S | 835108 | GULLEY, Warren L | 274103 | MAZUR, Michael W | 287122 | SCOTT, Harry E | 267842 |
| COOK, Rhet A | 267313 | HAGAN, Charles | 290728 | MCCANN, Claude | 283306 | SEALY, A S | 282127 |
| COOK, William F | 854182 | HALL, Charles E | 255573 | MCCANN, Richard | 234685 | SEARCY, John H J | 270039 |
| COPPOLA, Edward | 303294 | HALL, Frederick | 341228 | MCCULLOUGH, H | 485518 | SEE, Charles M | 353207 |
| CORRENO, Joseph A | 253899 | HAMMONS, Robert | 294187 | MCDANIEL, Rex E | 458726 | SEMONSON, John J | 852710 |
| CORLEY, Charley | 418921 | HANCOCK, George | 260369 | MCGINNIS, Edward | 374213 | SEPUVEDA, L | 548713 |
| CORLEY, John K | 291617 | HARRIS, Robert E | 563119 | MCGRATH, Francis | 215128 | SEXTON, Harold E | 303505 |
| CORNELISON, E | 281855 | HARRISON, Frank | 265677 | MCKENNA, Harold | 311948 | SHANNON, Kiernan | 585709 |
| CORNELIUS, James | 311023 | HARTMAN, James G | 316020 | MCKENNA, Harold | 382521 | SHAW, Elmer G | 339127 |
| CORNELY, Robert | 301040 | HAYES, Burl C | 302654 | MCKINNEY, M | 374213 | SHAW, Gordon W | 374293 |
| COSTELLO, Robert | 267618 | HAYES, Jess E | 308553 | MCLARNEY, D | 382521 | SHAY, Ralph J | 234451 |
| COWART, Oscar U | 278516 | HEALD, Chester G | 222004 | MCLELLAN, John W | 475209 | SHELTON, Harold | 280857 |
| DALY, Strimple | 280904 | HEARD, Robert E | 296807 | MCNANUS, Merlin | 434586 | SHELTON, Morris | 552505 |
| DALY, Joseph F | 505073 | HILL, Charles C | 281077 | MCNAP, Floyd J | 309453 | SHIRK, Richard H | 307434 |
| DANIEL, James L | 298556 | HILL, Glenn L | 439207 | MEARS, William T | 286651 | SHOEMAKER, Brice | 259141 |
| DANISHEK, Milton | 293544 | HILL, William O | 314902 | MICHALSKI, Henry | 282822 | SICKELS, Sewell | 284630 |
| DARE, Rolland A | 526161 | HINTON, Alvin J | 264742 | MILLER, Claude E | 375122 | SIEMIDA, Joseph | 272024 |
| DAVID, Toune J | 304572 | HITCHEM, Joseph | 264742 | MILLER, Adair J | 309453 | SIMMS, Dorey N | 274838 |
| DAVIDS, Ralphe D | 413849 | HOCH, Arthur A | 801858 | MILLS, Nelson G | 514229 | SKINNER, John L | 286378 |
| DAVIS, Billy J | 574427 | HODAL, Robert J | 531661 | MINNIEAR, Jack D | 287159 | SKRIPSY, Gerald | 280163 |
| DAVIS, Burnis E | 369650 | HODGE, Paul A | 265977 | MITCHELL, W | 277827 | SMITH, Benjamin | 317682 |
| DAVIS, William C | 223501 | HOGUE, Lloyd A | 494506 | MOON, John A | 289369 | SMITH, Darrell H | 559071 |
| DEBERT, Howard | 382965 | HOLT, Kenneth L | 298043 | MOORE, Edgar A | 850297 | SMITH, James | 263933 |
| DELANEY, William | 325101 | HOLTGRAME, V | 299133 | MORGAN, James S | 276068 | SMITH, Richard D | 292500 |
| DEMARE, Edmund H | 261198 | HOPKINS, Ralph H | 298943 | MORGAN, Russell | 417763 | SMITH, Stephen W | 292500 |
| DENISON, David L | 385109 | HOSBACH, Carl M | 291433 | MORRILL, F | 417631 | SMYTH, James P | 516064 |
| DENNEY, James L | 419093 | HOUGHTALING, D | 294090 | MORRIS, James A | 275028 | SNYDER, Bruce W | 513504 |
| DENNIS, S | 637145 | HUBER, David A | 249257 | MOTTE, Norman G | 275028 | SNYDER, Ralph W | 281276 |
| DEROUSSE, Louis | 545497 | HUDDLE, Lewis A | 241110 | MOTLEY, Edward W | 271642 | SOLZ, Albino M | 990922 |
| DESMONE, V | 210784 | HUFF, John E | 402913 | MOYER, Gerald E | 299289 | SOVA, James | 391297 |
| DICKSON, George | 371200 | HUGHAN, Robert | 267130 | MULHOLLAND, J | 489439 | SPERANZA, M | 31676 |
| DICKSON, James | 381492 | HUGHES, Walter A | 462691 | MULLINS, James R | 253411 | SPIERNAK, S | 806715 |
| DINKINS, Lamar D | 293547 | HUNT, Delbert R | 289165 | MULLINS, James R | 288966 | STANLEY, George | 227805 |
| DINNING, George | 291579 | HURLEY, Earl L | 245261 | MURRAY, Hunter C | 279217 | STEELE, Wylm M | 420953 |
| DINSMORE, French | 248746 | HURLEY, Earl L | 245261 | MYERS, Laverne G | 293582 | STEELEY, John D J | 514470 |
| DITTBENNER, K | 287712 | IRWIN, Charles C | 306770 | NEWMITH, Johnie | 289062 | STEPHENS, David | 406689 |
| DOBBS, Clayton C | 389376 | ISHLER, Bobby G | 267318 | NEWELL, Marshall | 307882 | STEWART, Albert | 210045 |
| DOBYSN, William | 319851 | ISLEY, Billy D | 319558 | NEWMAN, Oral K J | 318835 | STINECIPHER, R | 305949 |
| DOLY, John R | 439903 | JACKSON, James H | 273227 | NICHOLS, Henry D | 288539 | STINNETT, W | 280644 |
| DOWHEN, Robert H | 804502 | JACQUOT, Stanley | 275641 | NOLAN, William | 858515 | STJOHN, Arna C | 285363 |
| DRASIL, Frank | 220519 | JAMES, Elmer O | 282348 | NORRIS, John L | 247030 | STOKES, Robert E | 299209 |
| DRONAN, Francis | 539085 | JAMISON, Thomas | 283341 | OBRIEN, John P | 235318 | STOOPS, Kenneth | 312687 |
| DUBISKY, William S | 332476 | JANIEL, Charles W | 4356105 | OLDAKER, Paul E | 213397 | STRETCH, Wilmer | 498437 |
| DUCHARME, A | 508117 | JANKE, Gilbert W | 345613 | OLKOWSKI, L | 392128 | SURRAGE, John W | 414811 |
| DUNAHOO, Ernest | 300949 | JEFFREY, Maurice | 266344 | ONEAL, Eric L | 399214 | SUMMERHILL, A | 267121 |
| DUNLAVY, Harry | 270544 | JENNESS, Francis | 276324 | ORTH, William R | 397770 | TARTAGLIA, Carl | 212525 |
| DUNN, Albert G | 363433 | JOHNSON, Curtis L | 282370 | OSHIER, Bruce | 470022 | TATE, Donald A | 102022 |
| DUNOW, Frederick | 819498 | JOHNSON, Dave L | 289594 | OTT, Phillip T | 345866 | TAYLOR, Art F | 815402 |
| DUNSWORTH, W H | 290107 | JOHNSON, Jerry T | 310518 | OVERLIN, Rex L | 544777 | TAYLOR, Harold O | 347379 |
| DUTKA, Victor W | 470208 | JONES, Raymond T | 308247 | PADERICK, Edwin | 494752 | TAYLOR, Howard R | 288392 |
| DYLE, Harry | 268172 | KABASE, Murray L | 300066 | PAGE, Richard E | 263049 | TAYLOR, James J | 414151 |
| EATON, Jasper C | 289948 | KEATON, Beeler P | 265042 | PAGE, Stephen T | 273831 | TEMPLETON, G | 1166404 |
| EBERT, Richard R | 318116 | KEES, Elzy Jr | 322667 | PALCIO, Joseph J | 273831 | THARALDSON, E | 292323 |
| EDWARDS, S | 295614 | KELLY, Walter L | 293924 | PANUSKA, Andy J | 509648 | THEOBALD, Robert | 267545 |
| EKLUND, Geoffrey | 257974 | KENNEDY, Michael | 257665 | PARKER, Robert M | 509648 | THOMAS, Earnest | 509781 |
| ELKINS, James V | 250113 | KENNEDY, Thomas | 301594 | PARRISH, Roy L | 255353 | THOMAS, James L | 886478 |
| ELLIOTT, B | 263498 | KENT, Francis W | 279115 | PARRISH, Coy L | 257144 | THOMAS, Otis W | 283521 |
| ENGHOLDT, Thomas | 272441 | KILBORN, Charles | 318731 | PARKS, Robert L | 416375 | THOMPSON, Marvin | 268122 |
| ERB, Raymond | 298084 | KING, Clinton | 316208 | PASKUS, Vincent | 289206 | TURNER, Leo F S | 288510 |
| ETHEREDGE, Lloyd | 317813 | KING, Edgar L | 18971 | PATMALLEE, Peter | 317515 | TODD, Elmer J | 79835 |
| EVANS, John V Jr | 293003 | KING, Saul J | 308202 | PAYNE, Glenn D | 270033 | TOLSON, John A | 368206 |
| EVANS, Robert L | 288305 | KIRKBRIDE, Jack | 263156 | PELOZA, Stanley | 272449 | TOMON, Francis C | 267802 |
| EVANS, Watson E | 28547 | KIRKHAM, Charles | 288811 | PENLOZ, Stanley | 582188 | TOMPKINS, R | 260813 |
| EVANS, Warren E | 296789 | KLOSE, Samuel B | 201027 | PENNELLY, Raymond | 471002 | TOSCANO, Albert | 289398 |
| EZELL, Felix G | 319166 | KNAPP, William G | 545246 | PENNINGTON, W | 246235 | TRAM, Adolph J | 302313 |
| FAHLBUSH, Henry | 333607 | KNIGHT, Charles | 452369 | PERCIVAL, Frank | 299886 | TRJANOWSKI, R | 287641 |
| FAIR, Joseph | 286301 | KOENIG, Victor H | 270615 | PERCIVALL, Robert | 299886 | TRJANOWSKI, W | 488092 |
| FAIRBANKS, R | 1073630 | KOREN, Elmer L | 303665 | PERRY, Harry H | 377710 | TUCKER, Willie R | 413505 |
| FARGIE, Oscar S | 277312 | KOUMA, Anthony B | 485555 | PERSICKE, Walter | 209930 | TURNER, Alfred J | 346937 |
| FARINA, Manuel C | 431650 | KOZANI, Lawrence | 398569 | PETERS, Sherwood | 290309 | TURNIP, Raymond | 302598 |
| FALKNER, John M | 27043801 | KRAFT, Anthony W | 264651 | PETERSON, Gordon | 283868 | TUTOR, Hubert | 282765 |
| FERRARA, Diego A | 638137 | KRAHENBUHL, John | 296270 | PETROWSKI, S | 286619 | UDELL, Charles E | 272216 |
| FESSELMAYER, M | 261020 | KREWSON, Warren | 288897 | PIERCE, John W | 268992 | UNDERWOOD, R | 270685 |
| FILLBACK, Joseph | 333500 | KUDRICK, Francis | 241412 | PLANER, William | 647499 | URBAN, Joseph J | 384499 |
| FIMINSKI, Joseph | 296551 | KUHN, William J | 347136 | POLETTE, Harry J | 280420 | VASILAS, James A | 242382 |
| FINAL, James A | 288902 | LAFRANCE, M | 428995 | POLVOGT, Thomas | 273971 | VAUGHN, Eugene D | 315736 |
| FISHER, Dewitt C | 259543 | LAFRANCE, Norman | 269141 | POTOCKI, Leonard | 311318 | VICKERS, L | 297980 |
| FLEMING, Marvin | 76814 | LAMIROV, Warner | 261102 | POWELL, Herbert | 424607 | VIERA, Marion Jr | 310096 |
| FLETCHER, Ralph | 282180 | LAMM, Eldo | 269433 | POTOCKI, Leonard | 308984 | VIOLETTE, F | 277642 |
| FLYNN, Albert S | 287340 | LANCASTER, W | 321401 | POWELL, Herbert | 287802 | VOORHEES, John D | 325607 |
| FOSSETT, James B | 520226 | LAND, Chalmers K | 283467 | PRESTWOOD, Dewey | 279556 | WADE, Lloyd R | 264444 |
| FOSTER, Albert R | 461538 | LANDRUM, James O | 274226 | PROCTOR, George | 267643 | WALDORF, M | 381390 |
| FOSTER, Larrabee | 505797 | LANG, Carl D Jr | 254224 | PURVIS, Victor V | 291031 | WALKER, Johnny L | 294040 |
| FOWLER, John A | 311921 | LANG, Joseph J | 440393 | PYLES, George W | 264013 | WALKOWSKI, W | 295790 |
| FOX, Robert T | 308273 | LANGIN, Nestor F | 270606 | QUIGLEY, William | 293881 | WALTER, George A | 424512 |
| FRAUENPRIES, R | 982075 | LANGLEY, Joseph | 285703 | PUCKETT, Clinton | 560129 | WARD, James B | 241432 |
| FREDERICKSON, G | 414241 | LANTZ, Raymond C | 284207 | PURVIS, Victor V | 261868 | WARD, Willie E | 434698 |
| FRISON, Homer D | 298929 | LANZER, John W | 287992 | PYLES, George W | 270629 | WARREN, William | 284431 |
| FRITZ, Nicholas | 263120 | LAYCOCK, John P | 264814 | QUIGLEY, William | 317827 | WATKINS, William | 424272 |
| FRIZZELL, R | 266134 | LAYLAND, Raymond | 302716 | RADFORD, Norman | 266041 | WATTS, Denis J | 326856 |
| FRYER, Fredrick | 1180229 | LEBRON, Robert | 3013219 | RADFORD, Norman | 286586 | WATTS, James | 585856 |
| FRYSETH, Owen J | 428329 | LECHMANIK, John | 354447 | REINBURY, John | 385500 | WEIMANN, Robert | 260069 |
| GALLON, Emilio J | 846121 | LECOUT, Robert | 266788 | REECE, Wayne W | 276173 | WENRICH, Richard | 389071 |
| GANN, F H Jr | 360522 | LEDBETTER, M | 28360 | REES, Dolphus | 415259 | WESTERN, M | 507893 |
| GARDNER, Douglas | 288138 | LEE, Horace H | 298132 | REILLY, John E | 286825 | WHITE, Charles E | 891377 |
| GARNER, James | 456948 | LEGG, Howard D | 421617 | REINA, Vincent S | 207038 | WIBERG, Arthur W | 318051 |
| GARRIS, Russell | 450127 | LEWIS, Hugh G | 306983 | REINMILLER, E | 326846 | WICKERSHAM, John | 510815 |
| GAYTON, Robert M | 304477 | LIS, Thaddeus | 273962 | REINMILLER, E | 393228 | WILBURN, F | 318051 |
| GEARHART, Paul L | 779377 | LITTLE, Albert A | 295594 | REICHARDSON, John | 222037 | WILKES, Clip L | 264444 |
| GENTRY, Raymond | 303768 | LONG, Donald R | 268694 | RILEY, Henry G | 372333 | WILLIAMS, R | 243532 |
| GEYER, Harlan M | 313207 | LONG, Donald W | 908807 | RILEY, Richard F | 331510 | WILLIAMSON, Robert | 553252 |
| GIBBS, Joseph J | 308490 | LORENZ, Darrel G | 274300 | RITCHIE, Paul W | 601238 | WILLINGHAM, S | 291158 |
| GILBROOK, W | 289409 | LORENZA, Joseph | 358850 | ROARK, William D | 337325 | WILSON, Robert W | 303265 |
| GILLILLAND, G | 262745 | LOUQUE, Peter E | 431258 | ROBERTS, Francis | 292178 | WINGATE, Harris | 212922 |
| GILLMAN, George | 329742 | LOVERING, F | 338889 | ROBERTS, John E | 262643 | WITHERBY, Louis | 206461 |
| GILMORE, Harvey | 500960 | LOWE, Claude W | 277989 | ROBBINS, James W | 278538 | WOLCZAK, Victor | 257671 |
| GINSBERG, Israel | 268260 | LOWE, Glenn W | 301373 | RODRIGUEZ, John | 308258 | WOOD, Richard T | 329602 |
| GOFF, John Q | 255714 | LUSK, Glenn W | 257382 | ROGALSKI, Joseph | 270316 | WOOD, Carl L | 248484 |
| GOFORTH, Garth S | 428065 | LUTTRELL, Robert | 268006 | ROGERS, James G | 280070 | WRIGHT, Robert E | 266904 |
| GONOR, Harold H | 259176 | LYNE, Eugene S J | 520743 | ROMANO, Edward L | 291607 | WROBLEWSKI, L | 266904 |
| GOODFELLOW, John | 286788 | LYONS, Leland M | 262327 | ROSNOR, John R | 260210 | YANOVITCH, W | 261657 |
| GOODWIN, D | 496465 | MACKERT, Philip | 376272 | ROWELL, Albert W | 526155 | ZAMOC, Samuel | 399601 |
| GORSUCH, Maurice | 274968 | MACLEAN, Allan F | 262094 | RUDDER, R | 474180 | ZINGG, Robert H | 346534 |
| GOSS, William L | 459028 | MADDEN, Oscar Jr | 285355 | RUPE, William W | 276729 | ZINNA, Daniel J | 292274 |
| | | | | | | ZUBER, Harry J | 323163 |

BUBBLES THE WHALE



by MSgt. Robert E. Johnson

Photos by
Fred L. Lowe

WITH SLIGHT risk of contradiction, it can be said that Gordon J. Voelker is the only former Marine in the Corps' 183-year existence to "baby sit" with a whale.

Miss *Globiocephala Scammoni*, better known as "Bubbles the Whale," is the only whale in the world in captivity.

She has become the most famous of her species, with the exception of Melville's *Moby Dick*.

Voelker is one of four diver-trainers employed at Marineland of the Pacific, near Los Angeles, tending to the daily needs of "Bubbles." Needless to say, he attended no whale study course. All that was required was an overabundance of courage and an adventurous spirit.

Bubbles is housed in one of two giant fish bowls at Marineland. She is a 14-foot, 1700-pound black pilot whale and was added as the prize exhibit in this oceanarium about a year ago. Daily, she goes through four shows, singing,

dancing, high-jumping, shaking hands and doing other tricks. She leaves no doubt that she's at least as highly talented as the clowning porpoises and funny seals, also featured at the circus of marine life.

Miss Scammoni was caught near Catalina Island, off the coast of Southern California. Then, she measured 13 feet and weighed approximately 1300 pounds. Her home is a tank 100 feet long, 50 feet wide and 22 feet deep. This three-story oval fish bowl holds more than a half-million gallons of sea water. And, in the same tank with Bubbles are 3000 other fish of about 100 varieties.

Former Marine Sergeant Voelker

Former Marine Gordon J. Voelker holds down the unique job of helping train

Marineland of Pacific's 1700-pound pilot whale

served five years in the Corps. He underwent recruit training at Parris Island, S.C., in 1947. Later, he was stationed at Camp Pendleton, Quantico, China, Hawaii, Pagan Island, Guam and Korea as a radio and wireman.

Upon release from active duty, and with a little amateur skin diving training, he tried underwater salvage work in the Los Angeles area. He heard of an opening at Marineland and applied for the job.

Voelker works a five-day week, from 9 a.m. 'til 5:30 p.m. On occasion, he has remained underwater for as long as six hours during a single work day, but two is normal. He estimated that one hour underwater work is equivalent to three in the open air.

His work includes "hand feeding" many of the larger fish, underwater maintenance work, training Bubbles and cleaning more than 350 viewing windows located on three different underwater levels. Feeding occurs four times a day. Except for the moray eels,

the divers, headed by Chief Diver Harold Jacobs, are on friendly terms with all the specimens.

"The fish know almost to the minute when feeding will occur," said Voelker. "They gather near the bottom of the pool and wait for the diver who carries mackerel and squid." He added, "Force feeding the large sharks is the most thrilling."

Feeding is accomplished by the divers because the faster fish would gulp everything first if the food were just thrown in the water. Also, the leopard and blue sharks must be fed by hand because they have a poor sense of smell and sight.

"A whale is an intelligent mammal," said ex-Marine Voelker. "I previously thought of whales as a lower type of life but since I've been associated with Bubbles, I know that this is not so."

Bubbles has a temperament just like a dog. She's jealous, playful and mischievous. "Her eyes are brown," said Voelker, "but when she gets mad, they

turn pink.

"About the only difference in swimming below the water in the open ocean and at Marineland is that at sea a diver might go for days without seeing a fish. At Marineland," added Voelker, "they are all around you." Besides Bubbles, his favorite fish is a teeth-grinding Geribaldi, who lives in a giant clam shell at the bottom of the pool.

The other 3000 inhabitants of the tank, ranging from a Black Sea Bass, weighing 400 pounds, to finger-length perch, are not menaced by Bubbles or her bulky presence. Only once was she observed making an aggressive pass at another tankmate. The fastest fish in the tank, a Dolphin, had made off with her squid.

"Just how do you go about training a whale?" we asked Inchon veteran Voelker.

"It's accomplished much in the same manner that one would train a dog or cat," he replied. "The repetition and reward system was used. Each time the whale did something right, a whistle was blown and Bubbles was fed. She eventually learned that she was being rewarded for doing something right, and now performs on command."

Bubbles' favorite dish is squid. A daily allotment of 60 pounds satisfies her appetite.

In addition to assisting with the training of Bubbles, the divers make periodic checks of water temperatures. After each dive, temperatures are re-

TURN PAGE



SSgt. I. Carter and TSgt. L. Gendron fed porpoises a sample of Marine Corps birthday cake last November

◀ Fellow diver Ray Cribbs (L) helped Voelker adjust his 65-pound helmet before making a descent to feed the fish



Former Marine Gordon J. Voelker fed the playful porpoises in the world's largest fish bowl at Marineland, near Los Angeles, California

BUBBLES (cont.)

corded, along with maintenance work completed, the condition of the fish, clarity of the water and total time spent in the water. Underwater work in excess of three hours is considered voluntary.

Along with his "routine" work at Marineland, Voelker has doubled for several movie stars on occasion in the shooting of underwater sequences. His most recent assist was for Lloyd Bridges, star of "Sea Hunt," a nationally televised 30-minute weekly show. He also helped in the filming of "Boy on a Dolphin" and "Designing Woman." He wrestled a blue shark and rode the back of Bubbles to the enjoyment of the Southern California TV audience early this year.

Voelker, and the other divers, don heavy, porous rubber suits which were specially designed for Marineland work and 65-pound shallow water helmets when they enter the water. They wear metal-mesh gloves for protection when pushing mackerel down the throats of the sharks and other fish. The blue sharks average eight feet in length and occasionally must be wrestled to be fed.

Watching Voelker feed the sharks and Bubbles was proof-positive that the larger fish must be faced at all times. His rubber suit showed signs of having been chewed. The fish often become aggressive in their quest for food and give the divers trouble. During our visit, Bubbles bumped the back of Voelker's helmet, knocking him to his knees.

When faced, however, she kept a "respectable distance" of a few inches away.

Voelker has definite ideas on skin diving for novice swimmers or those who desire to use scuba gear. "First attend a recognized school," he said.

"Always swim in pairs and learn the physics of diving, capabilities and safety procedures before you venture in the open water." He added, "You are allowed only one mistake."

When asked what he'd advise if a Marine skin diver suddenly found a shark next to him, he said, "You never know what they'll do. Above all, never surface. Swim slowly away, facing the shark if possible. Panic is the biggest killer in the ocean. Think out your every move."

An addition to Marineland is nearing completion. It's a huge outdoor aquatic amphitheater which will more than double the present crowd capacity. "It will be completed and opened by July 1," said William F. Monahan, vice president and general manager.


This structure has been under construction since November 25, 1957, and will be known as the Sea Arena. "Zippy," "Splash," "Smiley" and the other porpoises who have become famous for their merry antics and phenomenal tricks, will be moved to the new arena from their present tank on the top level of the oceanarium.

Bubbles will be moved to the bigger tank now occupied by the porpoises. Not only will the relocation enable scientists to study the whale more closely, but it also will make possible the housing of a new whale, a mate for Bubbles.

END



Voelker makes it a point to keep Bubbles in front of him when he's in the tank with her. An accidental bump could send him sprawling



Mamie Van Doren models a
\$2500 mermaid costume for
Marineland of the Pacific

NAMES IN SPORTS

The Duke University basketball coach, **Harold Bradley**, told a Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N. C., banquet audience, "The motto of the Duke team is to do unto others—but do it first." . . . Pfc "**Tex**" **Hinojosa**, who pitched three no-hit games for the Hawaii Marine softball team last year, began the '58 season with three scoreless innings in an exhibition game.

Parris Island baseball players **Tom Dotterer** and **Phil Condu** were scheduled to report to the Savannah, Ga., Redlegs of the Class A South Atlantic League, after they were discharged from the Marine Corps, at Parris Island. . . . Marine **John Tibbets** was named to a U. S. Modern Pentathlon "B" team, was to compete against athletes from Mexico, Brazil and Italy at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Two Marines from the Dallas recruiting station, Capt. **Richard Jones** and Sgt. **Alvin Thornton**, upset 1385 pins, won the doubles championship of the 21-year-old Southern Bowling Congress tournament. . . . Sgt. **Bill Eastburn**, Hawaii Marine sports publicist, reenlisted for six years—on April 1.

Ten members of the track team were commissioned in the Marine Corps when they graduated from St. John's University (Brooklyn), in June. The new lieutenants are **Jack Carew**, **Jay Baxter**, **Tom Kirland**, **Ed Goehring**, **Jack Seaman**, **John Howe**, **Paul Puletz**, **Bob Carrol**, **John Burchianti** and **Wally Graham**.

While wrestling three years with the Camp Pendleton, Calif., Marine team, twins **Bud** and **Bob Belz** won almost every championship within sight. Bud, the only man to wear the All-Marine 147-pound crown, won it three years running. At the National AAU Wrestling Tournament, San Francisco, Bud won the Greco-Roman title, in his weight, and brother Bob took third place honors in the free-style.

Frank Murray and **William Lindhardt**, physical education instructor and varsity soccer coach, respectively, at North Carolina State College, conducted a soccer clinic for Second Division Marines, at Camp Lejeune. The Marines plan to use their knowledge of the game against European teams in the Mediterranean area, where they'll serve with the Sixth Atlantic Fleet.

At the Cherry Point, N. C., Marine Corps Air Station, the *Windsock* named Cpl. **Frank Eiduke** the "past

year's outstanding athletic competitor". In a weekly fishing contest, at the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Calif., MSgt. **Ralph Davis**, of VMR-152, caught a 25-pound halibut, won a \$100 rod, reel and line.

Pfc **Thomas Scarborough**, Marine Corps Supply Center, Barstow, Calif., raised his average 12 points in 21 league games, won a "most improved bowler" award. . . . At the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., **Bob Jensen's** steady play, in singles and doubles, helped the local tennis team to win four straight matches from collegiate competition.

SSgt. **Billy Howard**, a 2d Battalion drill instructor, fired in pistol matches at Tampa and Miami, returned to the Parris Island, S. C., Marine Corps Recruit Depot with 14 awards. . . . Capt. **George Young**, also from Parris Is-



land, shot a perfect 100x100, led his teammates to the service team championship (484x500), at the Sandhills Open Skeet Match, Pinehurst, N. C.

On Okinawa, the Ninth Marines'

regimental swimming team, coached by **Ronnie Tatum**, met a group from the Kadena Air Force Base, won seven of nine first places. Individual Marine winners were **Bob Stemple**, diving; **Meyer Roth**, 100-meter backstroke; **Ed Cohan**, 400-meter free-style; and "**Speedy**" **Lambert**, 50- and 100-meter free-styles.

Lt. **D. M. Stone**, "D" Co., 1st Bn., Fourth Marines, shot 352x400 during annual requalification pistol firing at the Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii. . . . "**Barefoot**" **Willis**, writing for the *El Toro Flight Jacket*, claimed "rodeo, by sheer number of spectators, is rapidly becoming one of the biggest professional sports in America."

At Camp Lejeune, Mrs. **Ione Everett** broke the WGA record, at Paradise Point, when she carded a gross 74 on the Number Two golf course. . . . When **Ollie Powers**, Parris Island baseball pitcher, threw a six-hit shutout against a strong Michigan State team early this season, he equaled his entire win record (three) for 1957.

Few people "give any lip" to SSgt. **Dave Sotelo**, the NCOIC of Operations for VMA-223, at El Toro, Calif. Sotelo is a former Upper Mid-Western Golden Glove boxing champion. . . . Capt. **Joe Taylor**, Lt. **Ted Johnson**, MSgt. **Elden Channell**, TSgts. **John Jones** and **Wesley Hunter**, and SSgt. **Oren Reid** were individual winners when the Camp Pendleton pistol team won 13 awards at a Los Angeles Police Revolver and Gun Club match.

At Lejeune, **Bob Klopp** and **Tom Korner** led the "Cluster Busters" to the staff NCO bowling championship. League honors went to **Even Simpkins**, individual series scratch; **John Bruan**, individual game scratch; **Jerry Davison**, individual average winner, and **Jim Quinn**, most improved bowler.

SPORT SHORTS

by MSgt. Woody Jones

Leatherneck Sports Editor



ASSORTED NOTES

Despite bad weather, a record 228 golfers teed off for the fifth annual

Pro-Am Tournament, at El Toro. Pros **Paul Runyon, Ralph Evans, Zell Eaton** and "**Smiley**" **Quick**, with two-under-par 70s, tied for the \$1500 top money.

Eleven service opponents will play the 1958 Camp Lejeune football team. The North Carolina Marines will open Sept. 20, at home against Little Creek (Va.) Navy, and close the season on Thanksgiving Day, at Quantico, Va.

The Los Angeles Dodgers' baseball club admits servicemen, free, to general admission seats. The Pacific Coast League San Diego Padres allow service personnel, in uniform or civilian clothes, a 75-cent reduction on any seat in the house.

Marines who run, or jog, a half-mile as part of the Marine Corps' physical fitness program shouldn't despair. **Joie Ray**, a top miler in the 1920s, covered

the distance in five and one-half minutes—on his 64th birthday anniversary!

Marvin Krass, manager of the Avis Rent-a-Car System in Detroit, has offered the free use of an Avis car for 24 hours to any American League baseball player who hits a home run in Briggs Stadium during the current season. Krass hopes that most of the sluggers will be members of the Detroit Tigers' team.

BULLETIN BOARD

All-Marine Swimming and Diving Tournament, at the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro (Santa Ana), Calif., July 25.

All-Marine Tennis Tournament, at the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., July 29.

END

SAN BERNARDINO

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Infantry Company follows a training schedule as directed by the 12th MCRRD. During inclement weather, drill and classroom instruction in basic military subjects are held inside the Training Center.

The large paved parking area behind the building, nearby mountains, the Barstow rifle range and expansive terrain provide suitable areas for all types of training.

High point for any Reserve unit is Summer training and the San Bernardino company is no exception. Annual field encampment is stressed when individuals join.

This year the 32d Infantry Company will travel to Camp Pendleton for its annual Summer encampment, August 4-17, to take part in the scheduled Battalion Landing Training exercise. Last year, the men trained at the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Calif., and were awarded the Lawrence H. Flynn Trophy for attaining the highest percentage of combined officer and enlisted attendance at annual field training for the calendar year. The unit had an 88.75 percentage.

In previous years, they had trained at MCRD, San Diego; LFTU, Coronado and Camp Pendleton. Two years ago, they won the General William T. Clement Trophy for the highest average in basic training grades, weapons qualifications, combat firing and general military proficiency at Summer training at San Diego. The 32d is the only West Coast unit ever to be awarded this trophy which was established in 1953 as a high point of annual Summer Reserve

competition.

The outfit has been over strength since April, 1957. "We haven't had to resort to active recruiting for more than a year," 1st Sgt. Bamford said.

Major Gregory added, "About a year ago, we had a downhill period. Everyone went out and pounded the pavement, selling the six-month Reserve program. This proved to be the solution to bring our unit up to strength and to make it a permanent organization. Up to then," he continued, "we had a big turnover in personnel. Now, with a good share of six-month Reservists, we can count on a near 100 percent drill attendance weekly."

During this recruiting drive, 50 individuals were enlisted in a 60-day period. Everything was tried: Platoon competition, the telephone system, high schools were paneled and shoe leather was worn thin. It paid off, and contacts made over the telephone brought in an estimated 25 percent of the new men. Major Gregory even used his general contracting business in Redlands as a recruiting office. "Both the Reservists and I-I members really pulled together," said Capt. Keller.

San Bernardino policeman, Reserve Marine Sergeant John J. Miller, is typical of Reservists who served in other military units during World War II or the recent Korean conflict. He was a member of the Air Force and through association with Marines in Korea, joined the 32d Infantry Company when discharged.

Pvt. Milam, of San Bernardino, the last man to join the unit, enlisted on April 25, 1958. Asked why he chose the Marine Reserve, he said, "I thought it was the best. I shopped as one would purchase an automobile and

decided that the Corps had the best program to fit my needs."

In addition to the regular Thursday night drill period, the San Bernardino Marine Reserve building plays host to the Tuesday night VTU 12-256 meetings. This unit, composed of 13 Marine Reserve officers, is commanded by Major Francis J. Holmes. He previously commanded the 32d Infantry Company in 1953-54.

Reservists, in addition to having excellent gym facilities including a punching bag, rowing machine, weight lifting devices, stationary bicycles, a trampoline, basketball and volleyball courts, can draw recreational gear stored by MSgt. Hardy. Because there is a duty NCO on watch 24 hours a day, seven days a week, items such as fishing tackle, guns and baseball equipment, etc., can be checked out daily. In addition, Reservists are encouraged to drop in nightly to study MCI courses.

A five-target indoor range has been approved by the Director of Reserve and construction should begin this Summer. It will be built in the rear of the Training Center and should spark outside competition with other Reserve units in the area, as well as a continuation of matches against the local police department.

The annual "Toys for Tots" drive is probably the Reservists' biggest single community assist. Working with "Santa Claus, Inc.", 3700 needy children were given Christmas toys last year, marking an all-time high. "Santa Claus, Inc." is a combination of help from city social planners, the JCs, teachers, high school students, parent teacher's associations, welfare workers, school nurses, firemen and servicemen. The Marine (continued on page 90)

ORDNANCE

[continued from page 47]

before he can graduate as an artillery repairman.

Captain James S. Furst is the Officer-in-Charge of the section. Master Sergeant Paul E. Lovett is the Senior Instructor with nine other enlisted men on the roster as instructors. MSgt. Lovett has more than 18 years of Marine Corps experience in artillery and there is about 125 years combined experience on the nine-man staff. Each instructor is qualified in, and expected to teach, every subcourse; he spends about six hours in preparation for every hour of instruction.

The 30-man class is divided into two groups to facilitate study. The number of washouts is low, but some students must spend a lot of extra hours cramming to keep up with the class. Since there are no MOS requirements for the course, every class contains several men who know practically nothing about artillery before coming to the school.

Corporal Judson N. Hancock, a member of the current class, was a communications man before he applied for training as an artillery repairman.

"I was satisfied in communications," he said, "but thought that going to a new school would help my Marine Corps career. I want to get into the missile field later, but I'll get a solid background in artillery first." Hancock enlisted in December, 1953, and plans to stay on active duty for at least 20 years.

Staff Sergeant Alfred L. McLemore, another student, considered his civilian future when he applied for the school. Mac, with more than 15 years of service, is already a career Marine. He was a platoon sergeant with the 4.2 mortars at Camp Pendleton and requested training as an artillery repairman on the day he heard that such a course was available.

SSgt. McLemore expects to transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve when he has enough active duty time. He can look forward to a job at one of the Marine Corps Supply Centers, since both Barstow and Albany employ Civil Service artillery repairmen in their huge ordnance shops. Or, he may find an opening with a civilian arms manufacturer. In any event, there is a ready need for the trained artillery repairman when he retires from the Marine Corps.

Every big gun in the Corps is equipped with an optical sight or aiming device; sooner or later, the optical equipment is likely to need attention. Only a skilled technician can tear down

the range finder of an M-48 tank, for example, or disassemble and clean a mount telescope. The Optical Instruments Section can teach a man to do both jobs in a few easy lessons—provided he has satisfactorily progressed through the rest of the Optical Instrument Repairman Course.

The 300-hour course covers all optical sighting and fire control equipment for major items authorized for use by the Fleet Marine Force. The instruction is spread over a 10-week period and the trainees are taught how to disassemble, repair, clean and adjust nearly two dozen optical and fire control instruments. The range finder on the M-48 tank is the most complicated piece of equipment included in the curriculum. An ordinary sniper's scope is the most simple.

The basic theory of optics is the same for all optical instruments, and once a man has mastered the fundamentals, he usually has no trouble understanding the detailed instructions. However, optical instrument repairmen must have some knowledge of electricity before they can use the meters and test lamps designed to make continuity checks on the optical and fire control equipment. The trainees are also schooled in ordnance supply procedure and are taught to read optical diagrams and blueprints.

The present class was open to all ranks but it is the last under the 10-week set-up. Captain N. C. Bohonak, Jr., the section's Officer-in-Charge, has divided the curriculum into a Basic and Advanced Course to allow more detailed instruction for men who are

already working in the field.

A six-week Basic Course will be offered to sergeants and below who have no experience in optics or limited experience in an on-the-job training status. The Advanced Course, which is also six weeks, will be open only to staff NCOs with a 2171 MOS.

Capt. Bohonak doubles as an instructor to help out the nine enlisted men assigned to his staff. The captain started in the optical instrument field when he was assigned to the Naval Rangefinder School, at San Diego, Calif., in 1940. He made warrant officer in 1946 and was commissioned as a lieutenant in 1951. His current assignment is his fourth tour of duty with the Ordnance School. He was an instructor in the Fire Control Section (now combined with Optical Instruments) during his three previous tours.

With both field and instructional experience to back him up, Capt. Bohonak patterned the syllabi for the new courses to include the problems a repairman will find in the field.

"The self-propelled weapons will receive special emphasis," he said. "They are becoming increasingly important to the Marine Corps and seem to be the most complicated to repair."

But, no matter how complicated the fire control and optical instruments get, the optical instrument repairman will have the know-how to put them back into shape if they fail to function properly.

With the exception of the Missile Launcher Repairman Course, the Repair Shop Machinist Course is the longest offered (continued on page 90)



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SPECIAL PROJECT

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joined her husband on the lawn, where he watched, thunderstruck.

"Isn't it lovely, Dear?" said Mrs. Gurney.

A huge fiery pinwheel began spinning and climbing. It was still visible at 40,000 feet, still climbing.

"God help us," said Col. Gurney brokenly. "They must have used a dozen radio-controlled rockets in that thing."

"It's simply breathtaking," exclaimed Mrs. Gurney.

"I wonder," muttered Col. Gurney, "whether they'll court-martial me in Washington or send me directly to Deepfreeze from here."

The grand finale was a cloud-sized flag with a cluster of exploding rockets for stars. However, it got caught in the jet stream and soon disappeared over the horizon. But everyone in five states caught the U.S.M.C. credit line at the end. . . .

One look at Col. Gurney as he stormed into his office Monday morning, sent the wary scurrying for cover. He stopped at the inner office door and said icily, "Sergeant Major Griswold, find Technical Sergeant Kruger and stand by."

Griswold and Kruger cooled their heels for 30 minutes in the outer office before the colonel called them in. Griswold was all smiles.

"Lovely morning, Colonel!" he boomed.

"Who told you that?" the colonel growled. "Come to attention, both of you!" he snapped.

The colonel paused, collected himself and began slowly. "Someone once said that the NCO is the backbone of the Corps. Even I used to believe it. But something happened Friday night that changed my mind. Have you two pyromaniacs any idea what it was?"

"But, Colonel," the Top said in an injured tone, "we were only concealing our operation to keep you from any possible embarrassment in case. . . ."

"Embarrassment?" The colonel exploded. "Do you know what the hell you've done? You've made me the laughing stock of the Armed Services! Any minute now that phone will ring; and when it does. . . ." the colonel paused a moment and looked at the phone with apprehension.

"I can assure you, Colonel," Kruger said earnestly, "every piece of gear and every pound of explosive we used was obsolete, expendable material. It would have been written off the books in a few weeks anyway."

"That's not the point," the colonel stormed. "You are both guilty of misappropriation of government supplies. You blew them up deliberately to satisfy a childish whim."

"I wish you had been there, Colonel," the Top said quietly.

"If I'd been on that range. . . ."

"I don't mean on the range, Sir; I mean in town with all those kids watching the stuff go off. You should have seen how their eyes sparkled, the way their little faces lit up. . . ."

"Stop," said the colonel. "You're breaking my heart."

The phone rang.

Col. Gurney set his jaw and picked up the receiver. He identified himself and waited. Seconds ticked by; then the colonel smiled into the phone. "Thank you, General," he said vaguely. He said "Thank you, General," several more times in the next few minutes. Finally, in a stunned movement, he hung up and looked at the two sergeants a little dazedly.

"I can't understand it," he said. "I can't understand it. . . ."

"What is it, Sir?" the Top asked.

"That was General Halliday, the base commander. He called to say the Air Force congratulates us for our magnificent gesture on behalf of the children in town. Said it made quite an impression on the citizens. . . . did more good than all the gimmicks the public information specialists dream up. He's getting a letter off to the Commandant today. . . ."

The colonel smiled, then remembered why he had called the two men in.

"However, don't think this is going to get you off the hook," he snapped. "Washington will want to know why I authorized this monstrous spectacle."

"Tell them you authorized it because. . . ." Sgt. Maj. Griswold began.

"Dammit, I didn't authorize it!"

"General Halliday thinks you did," the Top said evenly.

A slight blonde Woman Marine suddenly appeared in the doorway. "Washington calling, Colonel," she said.

Once more Col. Gurney stiffened and gingerly picked up the receiver. The conversation was brief, and when it ended, he beamed.

"Kruger," he said. "Did you really know what you were doing?"

"Doing, Sir?"

"That was Washington. They're all steamed up about the results of Friday night's operation. Seems some of the civilian scientists on the base watched the whole thing in awe because they suspected that you had combined a variety of heretofore isolated substances. A check of the range area this morning proved they were right. They are now combing the desert for residues—or something. Washington has received reports that this may be a major technological breakthrough in counter missiles." The colonel stared into space, smiling vaguely. "And they called it my experiment. . . ." he said.

Just then Major Morgan stepped into the office carrying an official looking paper.

"What is it?" the colonel asked, importantly.

"Your TSQK clearance, Sir. . . ."

END



"Albert, you're a born salesman!"

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ORDNANCE

[continued from page 88]

at the Ordnance School. The Weapons Repair Section spends 480 hours—in a 16-week period — teaching neophyte machinists how to operate metal lathes, shapers and milling machines, and how to forge and heat treat metals. Welding, blueprint reading and shop mathematics are also included. The full course of instruction is equal to about 18 months of on-the-job training in a civilian machine shop.

The motto of the Weapons Repair Section is: "Every man is important to effective maintenance and so is every minute." But the time factor does not open the door for sloppy performance of assigned tasks. Another slogan reminds the trainees that "A machinist is known by the quality, not the quantity of his work."

The Repair Shop Machinist Course is about one-fourth theory and three-fourths practical application. The students are assigned projects and are expected to follow them through from beginning to completion. With the help of their instructors, advanced students can machine almost any part required

to repair an infantry or artillery weapon. They can work down to a tolerance of .0005 with the equipment and tools available.

The students get the opportunity to actually repair ordnance equipment, under the close supervision of the Weapons Repair Section staff, and they work on new projects originated at the school or in the field. The section recently completed three target-turning devices for the Marine Corps Schools' new pistol range. They are now making 5000 blank firing attachments for rifles.

Marine Gunner Joseph O. Weist is the Officer-in-Charge of the section. Master Sergeant Charles T. Mosiej is the Shop Chief and Technical Sergeant Andrew T. Pachuta is the senior instructor. Warrant Officer Leon A. Cooper is the assistant section head.

The school is open to exchange clerks, food servicemen, truck drivers or to any other occupational specialty in the Marine Corps. But not every man can learn to be a machinist, no matter how much effort he puts into the training. A few would-be machinists fail to finish the course because they don't possess the necessary, inherent mechanical ability.

Corporal George L. Wheat, a current student, does not fall into the latter category. Wheat had two years' experi-

ence as a civilian machinist when he enlisted in June, 1955. He was assigned a machinist MOS when he finished individual combat training and was working in a field unit at Camp Lejeune before coming to the school. He is one of the top men in his class with a 92.5 average.

The facilities of the Weapons Repair Section are excellent and the instructors are continually researching new machine shop practices. No matter how complicated their work becomes, all hands want to be able to perform it efficiently.

The ultimate objective of the Ordnance School is to produce technicians, at all mission levels, each of whom is capable of fulfilling the requirements of his military duties. The success of the Marine Corps' tactical missions is dependent upon the sustained capability of the tactical unit's ordnance.

"You can keep your troops fed, clothed, housed and well-trained," Lt. Col. Ervin said, "but if your ordnance doesn't work, how can you accomplish your mission?"

The Ordnance School staff, and the graduates of its several technical courses, are determined that the Marine Corps' missions will never fail for lack of ordnance repairmen to back up the men behind the guns. **END**

SAN BERNARDINO

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task is collecting.

What makes this a unique undertaking is that it's a year-round effort. "Toys for Tots" and "Santa Claus,

Inc.," work hand in hand. The work is spread out over 12 months and the annual "Toys for Tots" drive receives equal attention and appreciation from the townspeople.

"We do all the heavy work," Capt. Keller said. "As dolls, bicycles, games, books, wagons, etc., are collected, they are stored in an empty warehouse where they are sorted and repaired

when necessary. The local welfare agency selects the needy families prior to Christmas and another year-round "Toys for Tots-Santa Claus, Inc. Campaign" comes to an end. "Last year," he added, "960 families were given help at Christmas."

The Reservists and I-I staff members go out of their way to assist the citizenry of San Bernardino by taking part in parades, funerals and varied civic events. High points of the year include the National Orange Show, American Legion Veteran's Day, Armed Forces Day, Memorial Day, Military Appreciation Day, the Los Angeles County Fair and the Marine Corps Birthday Ball.

I-I staffers are also active in showing Marine Corps "combat footage" or giving talks to local veteran, fraternal and civic organizations on request. Recently, they helped teach the San Berdoo CAP group drill steps and maneuvers. Other staff members are active in Boy Scout and Cub Scout work.

The Marines stand tall in their community and there's pride behind the huge sign which hangs over the Training Center entrance. It reads: "San Bernardino's Own Marine Corps Reserve, 32d Infantry Company—Sharing a Proud Tradition." **END**



BIG ONES

[continued from page 75]

job without a break.

But the Duke hadn't had his vacation yet so we both went up and saw the colonel. He thought it over for a while but he gave us both 10 days leave after Labor Day.

We stayed at the Red Coach Inn in Niagara Falls the first night, then headed up Queen Elizabeth way to Paignton House.

The weather was cool, but nice. As usual, they were catching lots of fish.

With a boat waiting for us, Duke and I crawled out of our sacks early the next morning, hitched up his new 10-horse motor and went out to the nearby fishing grounds before breakfast. Our gear had been purchased in Washington, D. C.; therefore we had metal line but it was Monel. In the brackish water of the area and the salt water of Chesapeake Bay, copper line would corrode and put you out of business real soon. Therefore, no sporting goods shops in D. C. stock copper line.

But in the fresh water lake trout areas of Canada, Monel line is not needed, and it is too stiff for the rapid adjustments one needs to make in trolling the lake trout areas. The twisted copper is supple. You can let it run off the reel as easily as nylon line and it can be reeled in fast to lift your lure above the reefs when you hit them.

As the expert in the case, I clued the Duke.

But, I found very shortly that it was a little rough running the outboard, coaching the Duke, and handling my line all at the same time. About the time we came over the spot where the trout usually hit, Duke hollered "Strike," and started to reel in. This swung the boat around despite the 10-horse motor and I countered and revved it up, figuring he had a big one.

When his Monel line parted with a twang that sounded like the beginning of a concerto, we both realized that he had hung the reef. As far as we know, the line is still there.

That left us with one line. So we went back to eat breakfast and get our wives. Then, with Duke running the motor, I fished. Over the same reef I hung one, not the reef this time, but a real fish. As I reeled in frantically I noticed the boat was headed for Gull Rock.

"Cut the motor," I said. "Cut the motor."

The Duke cut the motor and we drifted as I pumped away on the fish. Then, with the fish directly under the boat, I forgot Archie's advice. I de-

cided to hold him a minute and play him on a tight line like I did with the bass on the Rappahannock.

I can remember Archie's advice when I told him my "fish story."

"You gotta keep them coming . . . you can't rest and pose."

We were out the next morning at dawn, but at the first turn after Gull Rock the Duke didn't keep his line far enough out, or as he claims, I made too sharp a turn, and the next thing we knew we had 300 feet of Monel wire wound around the propeller shaft.

At this time of the year the only guests in the lodge were real dyed-in-the-wool fishermen so, naturally, we stood the big guffaw that night.

But we got back at the Canadians by sneaking off before they hit the deck the next day. We visited all the local towns and bought all the twisted copper line in the area.

We came in later that day and the Duke and I are only talking to each other in the line of duty. We lost another 300 feet of copper line and had no fish. At dinner that night Arch came to the rescue.

"How about we all go up to Lake Joseph tomorrow?" he says. "We'll fish

a while and then have a cook-out."

When we got ready to go the next morning, Arch looked me up.

"How about keeping the bait in your new minnow bucket?" he asked.

I had a new minnow bucket that I was really proud of. It released air bubbles automatically ever so often and it kept minnows alive for hours. I agreed, so we loaded up with bait and started out for Lake Jo.

The Duke, myself and the wives were in the first boat because we had a 10-horse motor. The two engineers from the St. Lawrence waterway followed with their 7½ and Arch brought up the rear in his aluminum boat with the 5-horse.

I was convinced that, in spite of my expert instruction, the Duke would never learn the technique of lake trout fishing, so when we got to the upper lake and Arch suggested that I start out with him and leave the Duke with the girls, I agreed.

We weren't out five minutes when I hung a fish and lost him. Then Arch hung one and lost him. Then we watched Duke, with the two girls, battle his, and lose him.

"That's enough," I told Arch. "At least he can find them and get them

TURN PAGE

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PARA MEET

[continued from page 59]

May 1957).

The contest, the first annual Delaware Cup Competition, was sponsored by the Wilmington Junior Chamber of Commerce to raise money for the American team's trip to Czechoslovakia in August. Many of the jumpers at Wilmington tried out for the American Parachute Team at the Joint Canadian-American tryouts in Vancouver, British Columbia, in June.

Istel, vice-president of the Parachute Club of America, was contest director.

International rules were used and, originally, the competition called for the spot jump, plus a 20-second delayed opening for the sky divers. Due to their lack of experience, the Marines would not have been able to enter the second event. But the first team to compete made an excellent showing. They form the nucleus of the Lejeune Sky Divers, the first off-duty club to be organized. The Army has also given permission for its personnel to jump and the 77th Special Forces' team won the Wilmington competition.

Sport parachuting is a growing activity in the United States. Under the sponsorship of the Parachute Club of America, a common sense set of safety regulations has been worked out. Para-

chuting is a major sport in Europe, especially in the Iron Curtain countries. Some two million Russians are engaged in the sport. France, on the other hand, has 10 government-supported training centers.

More than 70,000 jumps have been made in the French training centers without a single fatality. New equipment, new techniques and a sensible approach to the sport have cut the dangerous aspects of jumping tremendously.

The first thing the Lejeune jumpers did at the contest was talk up a competition with the Army teams. Since none of the Marines was proficient in free fall, no dates were set, but interservice competition should begin in the near future.

END

BIG ONES (cont.)

close to the boat. I'll switch with him."

In the boat with the two girls I got another strike and lost the fish, so I headed the boat for shore and our "cook-out" site. I started the fire while they went out to catch enough bass for lunch. I had just gotten the fire started when Arch and the Duke came in.

Arch cut the motor and glided to the beach and while I was watching, the Duke reached down and held up a fish. It looked 12 feet long, but it wasn't. It was only three feet and it weighed 10 pounds. Duke caught it, and they had a couple other smaller ones, plus a five-pound whitefish.

Then the girls came in with a big string of bass and the engineers from the St. Lawrence Seaway came up and everybody was ready to eat. Then Arch said, "Where in hell is that frying pan

the maid was supposed to put in this gear?"

Well, there was no frying pan, and here we had a lot of the bass cleaned and some margarine waiting, with a good fire going.

I suggested frying the fish on a flat rock but Arch went back to one of the boats and came up with the bottom half of my new minnow bucket.

"This'll do," he said.

Gay spoke her piece.

"You gonna let him ruin your new minnow bucket? Fire will probably melt the seams!"

"Posh," Arch said. He set the bottom half of the bucket over the fire, dropped in a half pound of margarine and we watched it sizzle.

I wanted to protest, but figured anybody who hadn't boated a lake trout didn't have a voice in the argument.

As it happened, the minnow bucket did a great job of frying the fish (recipe on request) and the seams held together.

We had a good lunch and went back to fishing.

Later that afternoon, while fishing with Archie, on my backhand sweep I thought I had hooked onto a freight train. It turned out to be a nice eight-pounder, but after the 10-pounder Duke caught, and a nine-pounder one of the engineers caught, all I had was another fish...

Who goes?

The area is flexible, perfect for persons of moderate means. The stag fishing group can find accommodations at the lodge without worrying about cooking or cleaning up. The honeymoon couple can have the privacy of an isolated cabin, with the option of enjoying company when they want it. For the family group there is good fishing for the man, recreation for the children and complete rest for the wife—no cooking, no dishes to (continued on page 95)



"Stop mumbling, lad! What seems to be the trouble?"

Leatherneck Magazine

BULLETIN BOARD

Compiled by MSgt. Francis J. Kulluson

BULLETIN BOARD is Leatherneck's interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be considered official.

Keep GI Insurance Beneficiary Listing Up To Date

An increasing number of cases are coming to light in which GI life insurance proceeds must be paid to other than the veteran's immediate family because the veteran failed to keep his beneficiary listing up to date.

This was reported by the VA for the benefit of any of the 6,100,000 GI insurance policyholders who should change their beneficiaries in line with recent changes in family status.

Marriages, divorces, births or deaths are the types of changes in family status which may indicate needed changes in beneficiary listings.

In many of the recent cases, the beneficiaries of VA record were the same the veterans had named when they took out their policies years ago, even though they had since married and acquired

families.

VA is required by law to pay GI insurance proceeds to the beneficiary of record, whether or not that beneficiary still is in any way connected with the veteran.

Changes of beneficiaries can be made at any time without notifying the beneficiaries, but *they must be made in writing* over the policyholder's signature and sent to the VA office servicing the policy, VA said.

These changes cannot be made in a last will or testament, VA added; they must be filed by the policyholder with VA directly to be valid under the law.

Any VA office will be glad to assist GI insurance policyholders in filing beneficiary changes.

Marine Corps Uniform Changes Announced

A number of changes in uniform regulations were announced by Headquarters and published in Marine Corps Order 1020.26. These will be incorporated in the next printed change to Chapter 49 of the Marine Corps Manual.

1. Cut-off date for wearing of the service coats with four-piece back. Effective 30 June, 1960, service coats with four-piece back, for officer and enlisted personnel, will become obsolete and the wearing thereof after this date is prohibited. This does not apply to blue and white coats.

2. A stretch type brown sock of blended wool and nylon has been approved for wear by male enlisted personnel. Because of the present supply of socks, it is estimated that the Marine Corps will not procure the new stretch socks for at least two years. Approved stretch socks will be available at Marine Exchanges in the near future. Marines are cautioned to check for Marine Corps approval identification before purchasing socks for wear with the uniform. Stretch socks may not be substituted for the minimum quantity of standard cotton and wool socks required by Annual Individual Clothing regulations.

3. The Marine Corps Uniform Board has approved a bronze refresher for use on emblems. This product is available at Marine Exchanges under the trade name 'M-Nu'.

4. A distinguished Marine gunner shoulder insignia, identical in size and design with the dress shoulder insignia, has been adopted for wear on the

shoulder straps of service coats, jackets, overcoats and raincoats.

5. Utility uniform trousers will be bloused below the top of combat boots in a neat and uniform manner.

6. The Marine Corps has adopted a new lightweight khaki shirting fabric of 65 percent dacron and 35 percent cotton. The fabric, which has excellent crease-retention qualities, is wrinkle-resistant, lightweight, and may be either dry cleaned or hand washed. This material is authorized for manufacturing male officer's shirts.

7. The newly-adopted distinguishing device for corpsmen and dental technicians has a black shield background approximately one inch wide and 1 1/4 inches high with a caduceus in the center. A letter "D" is superimposed on the caduceus to distinguish dental personnel. This insignia will be worn on the left collar of the shirt, coat, jacket or overcoat.

8. Sergeants major, first sergeants and master sergeants wearing the new embroidered type rank insignia will have them sewn three inches below the shoulder seam. Technical sergeants, and below, will continue to wear grade insignia four inches below the shoulder seam.

9. Women Marines will wear, or carry, white gloves at all times with the Summer uniform when outdoors on leave, liberty, or in transit under orders.

10. The base of the heel of Women Marine

TURN PAGE

BULLETIN BOARD (cont.)

pumps will now measure not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, nor more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

11. Personnel entitled to wear large aviation insignie will wear it on all service coats and service jackets, or on the shirt when it is worn as the outer garment. It will not be worn on cloaks, overcoats/

topcoats, raincoats, or utility uniforms.

12. The Aide-de-Camp Insignia, dress and service, has been abolished as an item of uniform.

13. Because of extreme difficulty in obtaining shell cordovan for manufacturing cap visors worn by field and company grade officers, substitution of top grade cowhide for the visor and chin strap has been authorized. Cordovan visors may be worn if available.

Six-Million-Dollar Contract Awarded for "Mighty Mite"

A six-million-dollar Army Ordnance contract covering production of a new lightweight jeep-type vehicle for troop tests by the Marine Corps has been awarded to the American Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich., Headquarters Marine Corps announced recently.

Production will begin immediately in the Special Products Division of American Motors. The contract covers 250 vehicles.

Called the "Mighty Mite" because of its compact-

ness, rugged construction, and roadability, the new vehicle weighs only 1700 pounds and is powered by a four-cylinder, V-4, air-cooled engine. The Marine Corps has been testing it for five years.

In the Mighty Mite, the Marine Corps will have a helicopter-transportable vehicle which possesses the cross-country mobility required to operate tactically with the Corps' assault forces. When delivered, the new Mighty Mites will be issued to Fleet Marine Force combat units.

Training on a Silver Platter from Marine Corps Institute

By mid-1959, the Marine Corps Institute hopes to be one of the most versatile military training activities in existence. At this time, more than 100 correspondence courses, covering and supporting Marine Corps technical specialties, are available to Marines all over the world. A complete curriculum of nearly 300 courses is the objective of MCI.

Established in February, 1920, by General John A. Lejeune, as an educational institution through which Marines could improve themselves by correspondence-type instruction, the Institute remained as such until 1953 when its mission was converted to that of an official training activity of the Marine Corps.

As a training activity, the Marine Corps Institute is responsible for providing correspondence courses designed to complement the formal Marine Corps school program and to assist Marines in maintaining and increasing proficiency in all occupational fields. MCI courses help Marines prepare for technical promotion tests and contribute to their general understanding of the military profession. Assistance is also given to unit commanders in conducting on-the-job training as well as instructional assistance for specific programs.

At present, MCI has 13 officers and 69 noncommissioned officers preparing and writing courses for most military occupational specialties in the Corps. These men are hand-picked for their experience and skill in the fields for which they write courses.

Instructors, numbering approximately 80, are also hand-picked Marines. They are chosen not only for proficiency in their military occupations but also for their height, stature and military bearing. This is necessary because they "double-in-brass" as ceremonial troops at the historical Marine Barracks in Washington, taking part in the colorful Friday evening parades there and in many other military ceremonies throughout the Capital City. At the Institute, they correct the lessons of Marine students and carry out the correspondence necessary to maintain the flow of study materials to and from students.

To enroll in a course, a prospective MCI student completes an application which he submits to his commanding officer for approval. This is necessary to insure that the student receives proper guidance in his study program and that all prerequisites for the course are met. The student's application is signed by his commanding officer and forwarded to MCI.

Course completions in 1957 increased 61 percent over the 1955 number. This steady rise in the number of Marines who are improving their military proficiencies through MCI is a good indication that the training program of the entire Marine Corps will benefit accordingly.

Helping to meet the training needs of individuals and units is the mission of the Marine Corps Institute. It is the desire of MCI to help produce better-trained, more efficient and more confident Marines in all military specialties.

END

BIG ONES

[continued from page 92]

wash, and no beds to make.

Routes

Leaving the Canadian side at Niagara Falls, take the *Queen Elizabeth Way*, a fine four-lane divided highway, to Route #400 just before you hit Toronto. You will have fine, paved highways all the way to Gravenhurst. Stop at the tourist bureau there and they will tell you where to get your fishing license and how to get to your destination. Write to the Muskoka Tourists Association, Box 66, Gravenhurst, Ontario, Canada, for complete information. It's an easy lope from Niagara Falls to the Muskoka Region. We slept in until 1100, saw the Canadian side of the falls and got to the lodge in time for dinner.

Rates and Accommodations

Rates go as low as \$40.00 per week, per person, on the American plan, to \$76.00 per day, per person, for a de luxe motel-type unit on the American plan. Children under 10 years can go along in

June and September for \$2.00 per week. Half rate in July and August. All rates increase 5% from July 12 to August 16.

We settled for a private cottage with bath for \$55.00 per week per person and three excellent meals a day.

Most accommodations are heated the year around if necessary.

What Kind of Gear?

For lake trout fishing, take your salt water star-drag reel and your salt water rod or a stubby rod if you have one. As insurance, get a hundred yards of metal line. You will probably be able to purchase only Monel line locally in the U. S. This will work, but if you can get it, buy *twisted* copper line, NOT braided line. Also, get some heavy monofilament leader material (10- to 20-lb. test) before you go up.

You can usually buy lures and line in Canada; that's where we got the twisted copper line. I have had luck with a #2½ Nungesser Baby Troller but the most popular lure around Muskoka is a Williams Wabler.

Take along your spinning rod, too. In June you can use it for walleyes and whitefish and later on you can use it on bass when you aren't out for lake trout.

Cane poles will do for the kids. They

can dunk a worm off the end of the dock and will probably catch as many fish as anyone.

Clothing

In June and September, lean to the heavier stuff, with some foul weather gear if you're really serious about fishing. In July and August, take more Summer clothing, but bring along a wool shirt or two and a heavy jacket for night wear.

Some of the fancier lodges require coat and tie for dinner, but at most places, casual attire goes.

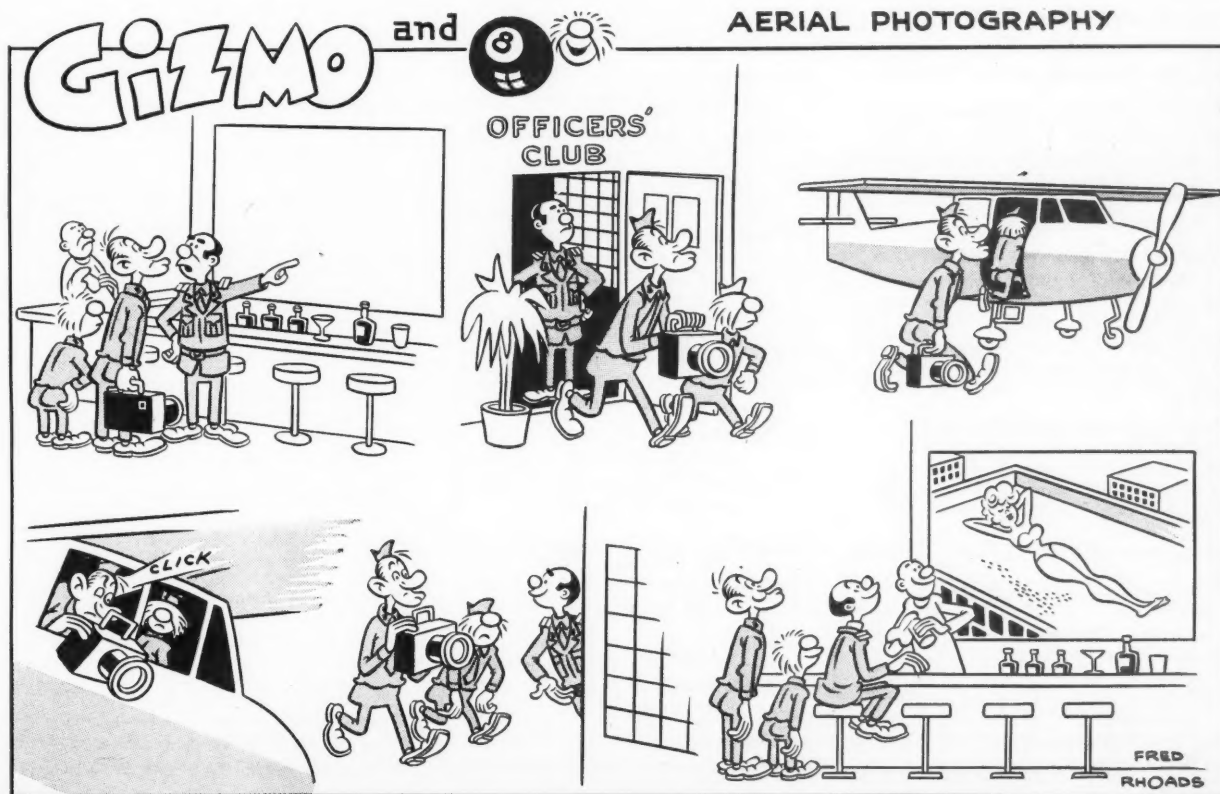
Miscellaneous

Your own boat and motor are welcome. Boats rent from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per week and outboard motors from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per week. They are also available on a daily basis.

Guide service is variable. It can go from nothing at all, for pointing out good fishing spots for a guy who likes to fish, to \$15.00 or \$20.00 per day for the gentleman and his lady who demand the red carpet treatment.

Other than fishing, recreation in the area includes golfing, horseback riding, shuffleboard, swimming, water skiing, dancing, and, for the women, shopping.

END



Gyrene Gyngles

All Hands Notice

Daly and Diamond, Butler and Quick,
Where has the Old Corps gone?
Does the legend fade when the man departs,
Like starlight fades in the dawn?

Not while a man remains, to tell
Of the spirit that moves the Corps,
Or the boots of Marines still tread aboard
The decks of a man-o'-war!

The Old Corps guarded the flag with pride
Since the days of wind and sail—
The Old Corps gave of its heart and life.
How then can the New Corps fail?

Stand in the ranks of the Corps today,
Tall as your blues allow;
Do your duty and keep the faith—
YOU are the Old Corps now!

1st Lt. Richard Raymond

The Team

Devil Dogs, Leathernecks, Jar-heads,
Gyrenes:
In dungarees, khakis, dress blues, or greens.
The saint and the sinner; the great and the small;
The lean and obese, and the short and the tall,
Are each just the same as Marines.

Collectively, farm boys and city galoofs,
And "hay seeds" and "slickers" are all in cahoots.
They plan out their work, then they work out their plan
For the good of the Corps and the good of the man,
From the time that it's taught them as "boots."

There's no way to fathom just how far they'd go
Through the heat of the jungle, through mountains of snow,
To help save a buddy or stop an attack,
To gain an objective—to never fall back—
There's only the chosen who know.

The ones who were up on the line and could see
The actions of valor committed so free
To pull out a fire team, squad, or platoon,
(Or, sometimes, just one man advancing too soon)
On one thing will always agree:

Devil Dogs, Leathernecks, Jar-heads,
Gyrenes:
In dungarees, khakis, dress blues, or greens.
The clod and the scholar; the bad and the good,
Have always advanced or else died where they stood.
They're all just alike—THEY'RE MARINES.

Sgt. Ralph W. Deaver



Belleau Wood

1918, early June, without a thought of fame,
They had a standard to erect . . .
DEMOCRACY, the name.

They longed for action, they were new . . .
upon Hill 165,
United States Marines on land. And fighting? *Man alive!*

They came to know the choke of thirst,
the bite of hunger too,
For in that whining, leaden rain, few runners could get through.

The Leathernecks were pluck and skill,
it was the 6th of June.
They faced the forest, Belleau Wood . . .
late in the afternoon.

Within was slinking, certain death; there was no other way
To get to Chateau Thierry. They swarmed the woods that day.

As wave on wave of bullets hit like hot and burning hail,
"Eat 'em up!" their battle cry . . . few lived to tell the tale.

They captured guns, though poorly armed, with rifle butt in hand
They fought from trees or wormed along, those left to make a stand.

The crackling pines . . . the burning breath of oak and linden tree . . .
Dawn-red inferno flaring up . . . they lived eternity!

No time to rest . . . or change their clothes . . . they reeled from lack of sleep,

For nineteen days they slugged it out, in woods a smouldering heap.

Of burning stubs, war-ruined and stark and charred as black as sin,
Like fevered robots, one thought burned: to win! to win! to win!

Strength of Colossus . . . crowding up . . . the enemy fell back,
The stronghold none could win at last, was breaking, crack by crack!

Half dead for sleep and fighting still, one day they were relieved,
A host went in . . . a few came out . . . the world rejoiced, or grieved.

1918, early June, they set *two* standards high . . .

The first, DEMOCRACY, and *this*:
MARINES WILL STICK OR DIE!

A. Fry

Mystery of the Green Scarf!

I laid it out for inspection
And it looked really fine!
I'm referring now to that little
Old shiny green scarf of mine.

"You'd better go and buy one,"
That's what they said to me.
Don't ask me why, I know not
For it's more than I can see!

It won't dust and can't shine shoes.
For the rifle, it's no darned good;
I don't know how to wear it,
Or even if I should.

So it lays there for inspection,
So proud and so very new.
Please, First Sergeant, tell me
Just what can that thing do?

Sgt. Tom Bartlett

My Marine

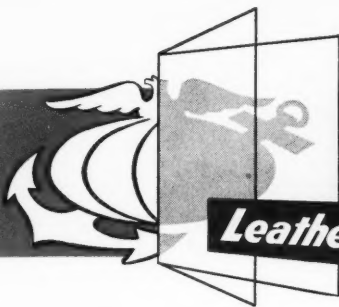
Sometimes it makes me jealous,
The way he loves the Corps.
But I know that other fellas,
I could never care for more.

He stands so tall and straight,
The finest of all Marines.
I know he is my perfect mate,
And the idol of all my dreams,

He is proud of what he stands for,
And I understand so well.
Because of this I love him more,
I would the whole world tell.

While in training I was with him.
Though a thousand miles apart.
For you see when he left for P.I.,
He took with him my heart!

Donna Fabian



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